

察哈尔
快讯

CHARHAR NEWSLETTER

2018年4月 总第4期

vol.4 2018



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察哈尔学会

察哈尔学会是中国非官方的外交与国际关系智库，于2009年10月由全国政协外事委员会副主任韩方明博士创办。总部设在河北省尚义县察哈尔牧场，北京总办公室设在北京市海淀区的上庄镇常乐村适园。察哈尔学会以“前瞻性、影响力、合作共进”为宗旨，致力于打造一个具有国际影响力的中国独立思想库。

察哈尔学会以公共外交与国际关系、和平学为主要领域，以案例、调查、档案为主要方法，提供前瞻性的创新思想产品，通过人员交流、组织合作、文章发表、研究报告、出版物和公开活动，为官方提供决策支持，为公众提供新理念和新思维。搭建官方决策、非官方思想和主流传媒的交流平台，为政府的重大外交决策提供政策建议和创新思想，影响政策和舆论；为政府、研究机构、企业、社会公众之间构建一个沟通、交流的平台；协助决策者增强对国际发展趋势的理解，有效地应对不断变化的国际关系，增强世界各国之间的互相理解，加强在政治、经济和社会问题上的国际对话与合作。

The Charhar Institute

Founded by Dr. Han Fangming, Vice Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, in October 2009, the Charhar Institute is a non-governmental think tank on diplomacy and international relations. Zhang Guobin, who used to be a senior diplomat, is the Secretary General of the Institute.

The headquarter of the Institute is Charhar Ranch in Shangyi County, Hebei Province. The Institute has offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Lhasa, Hong Kong, Seoul, and Port Louis. The Institute aims to become an independent think-tank with international influence. Our major fields are diplomacy, international relations, and peace studies. Our main methods are case, investigation, and archive. We provide forward-looking and innovative idea products for our clients in public service and private sector. Through exchange programs, organizational cooperations, article publications, research reports, publications, and public events, the Charhar Institute is dedicated to providing policy proposals to the government and government agencies, and new ideas to the general public.

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学会焦点 Major Events

察哈尔学会会长韩方明参加 2018年全国两会小组发言摘编 Han Fangming, the Founding President of the Charhar Institute, Spoke at 2018 CPPCC Group Discussion

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2018年3月4日上午，全国政协外事委员会副主任、察哈尔学会会长韩方明参加全国政协对外友好界别讨论会并首先发言。

“

On the morning of March 4, 2018, Han Fangming, Vice Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the Founding President of the Charhar Institute, participated in the group discussion of members who work for China's friendship with foreign countries.

察哈尔学会会长韩方明作为对外友好界别唯一一名连任四届的老委员，3月4日上午的界别讨论会上，在全组委员的掌声中，韩方明委员率先发言：常委会工作报告牢牢把握正确的政治方向，坚决维护以习近平同志为核心的党中央集中统一领导，全面回顾了过去五年工作，言简意赅、重点突出。

Han Fangming has been the only member in the group who has served in four consecutive CPPCC national committees. During the group discussion on the morning of Mar. 4th, given a round of applause by all group members, Dr. Han, the first speaker, said: "The Standing Committee's work report is firmly in accordance with correct political orientation, determinedly preserves the leadership of the CPC Central Committee that centers around Comrade Xi Jinping, reviews governmental works in all respects in the past five years. The report is pithy and establishes an outstanding focus.

报告对过去五年政协对外交往方面的成绩做了准确、清晰的介绍，关于过去五年的工作体会总结到位、概况全面。作为对外友好界委员，未来五年要继续做好各项履职工作，继续致力于推进公共外交和人文交流，为推动构建人类命运共同体作出贡献。

The report introduces accurately and clearly the achievements pertaining to foreign relations of the CPPCC over the past five years. Its summary of the reflections on works in the past five years is precise and its generalization is comprehensive. As a member of the friendship with foreign countries group, I will continue to fulfill all my duties, to keep making every effort to promoting public diplomacy and people-to-people exchange, and to contribute to building a community with a shared destiny."

在3月5日下午讨论《政府工作报告》时，韩方明委员进一步表示：这确实是一份团结凝聚力量，实干创造未来的报告！总理工作报告受到了与会代表和委员的热烈现场回应。

On the afternoon of Mar. 5th, Dr. Han commented on Report on the Work of the Government: "This truly is a report of "unity gathers forces and practices shape the future". The report of the Premier has won passionate responses of members of the National People's Congress and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference presented.

报告政治方向正确，坚决维护了习近平同志的核心领导地位，全面回顾了过去五年国家各方面工作，重点突出，概括到位。顺应新时代，回应新关切，是一份令全国人民满意的答卷。印象深刻的是报告重申将始终不渝走和平发展道路，推动构建新型国际关系，积极参与改革完善全球治理。为推动构建人类命运共同体不懈努力。

The report possesses a correct political orientation and it firmly preserves Xi Jinping's status as the core leader and reviews all aspects of the state's work in the past five years. Its focus is salient and its summary is precise. What satisfies the people is that the government follows the trend of and responds to the new era and responds to new concerns. What is impressive about the report is that it reiterates that China will adhere to peaceful development, promote a new type of international relations, actively participate in reforms and improve global governance, and work relentlessly for promotion of a community with a shared destiny.

这表明了未来我们将继续在习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的指引下奋勇向前的信心和决心。我坚信在习近平为核心的党中央领导下，中华民族伟大复兴新时代已经到来。

This reiteration demonstrates our confidence and resolution to move forward gallantly under the command and guide of Xi Jinping's major-country diplomacy thought based on socialism with Chinese characteristics for the new era. I am convinced that led by the CPC with Xi Jinping as the core, the new era of making Chinese nation great again has already arrived.

总理的报告也在关于2018年政府工作建议中呼吁，建好新型智库，深化中外人文交流。这对于我们这样的非官方外交与国际关系智库也提供了一个广阔的建言献策和服务国家和社会的发展空间。

The Premier's report also advocates, as part of the advice about the work of the government in 2018, building a new type of think tank and increasing the level of cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries. For a non-governmental diplomacy and international relations think tank like the Charhar Institute, this provides a palatial room for improvement, which will be used to provide policy recommendations and serve nation and society."



学会焦点 Major Events

察哈尔学会携手联合国妇女署、北京大学燕京学堂在京举办南南合作与女性发展论坛

The Charhar Institute, with UN Women and Yanjing Academy of Peking University in Beijing, held the South-South Cooperation and Women's Development Forum

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2018年3月28日下午，察哈尔学会携手联合国妇女署、北京大学燕京学堂在京共同举办南南合作与女性发展论坛。

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South-South cooperation plays a significant role to strengthen the cooperation among developing countries for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including gender equality. As a non-governmental think tank on diplomacy and international relations, the Charhar Institute has always been focusing on south-south cooperation, China-Africa Relations and the relationship among China and its neighboring Asian countries. This forum, being held by the Charhar Institute, UN Women and Yanjing Academy of Peking University, aims to discuss how to reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of rural women in developing countries via South-South collaboration and how China's investments can benefit local women in those countries.

2018年3月28日下午，察哈尔学会携手联合国妇女署、北京大学燕京学堂共同举办的南南合作与女性发展论坛在北京大学燕京学堂大报告厅举行。

论坛由CGTN资深主持人、记者刘欣女士，察哈尔学会外交事务委员会秘书长、新闻与公共事务部总监蔡靖女士共同主持。北京大学燕京学堂院长助理陈长伟先生致欢迎辞。他介绍了燕京学堂对女性发展进行的研究和作出的努力，对参加论坛的嘉宾和媒体表达了欢迎和感谢，并预祝论坛顺利召开。



张国斌秘书长致辞

察哈尔学会秘书长、中国人权研究会常务理事、金砖国家智库合作中方理事会理事、原驻法国斯特拉斯堡总领事张国斌先生，联合国妇女署中国国别主任汤竹丽女士先后致辞。张国斌转达了察哈尔学会会长韩方明先生对本次论坛的祝贺，祝愿本次论坛加深南南合作的影响力，让更多的人参与到推动性别平等、提高妇女权益的行动中来。

汤竹丽则回顾了近年来中国在教育、扶贫等方面对女性发展的努力和成绩，并希望广大发展中国家学习借鉴中国的经验，共同实现性别平等和国家发展的愿景。

本次论坛的讨论阶段分为上下两个分论坛，分别关注非洲和亚洲的女性发展。上半场论坛议题为“南南合作与非洲女性发展”，由察哈尔学会高级研究员、中国社会科学院西亚非洲研究所首席研究员贺文萍女士主持。贺文萍指出，女性在沟通中具有独特的能力，因而目前的国际文化交流可以参考女性的关注点和兴趣点来展开。

民进中央妇女儿童专委会副主任、尼山世界女性论坛执行主席兼秘书长张银俊女士结合自身十余年在慈善基金会工作的经验，介绍了非政府组织在南南合作与女性发展中的独特作用。她认为，对非洲国家的扶贫工作与妇女赋权工作同样重要，如何改善当地民

众的生活状况，提升医疗条件，是当前需要重点关注和思考的问题。

中华女子学院原院长、中国妇女发展研究中心主任，中国妇女研究会副会长张李玺女士以一个教育工作者的角度来谈她对女性发展的认识。她以社会性别平等教材的编写为例，表示女性的发展问题要从基层做起，既要关注女性的眼前利益，更要关注女性的长远利益。坚持社会性别意识，推动全社会参与，是女性工作中的关键。

北京大学国际关系学院副教授、非洲研究中心执行主任刘海方女士长期研究非洲问题，并多次到访非洲。她谈到了自己在利比里亚调研的经历，认为和中欧合作相比，中国与非洲国家有类似的发展经历，因此也更容易互相帮助和启发，非洲国家在女性发展问题上的努力也值得中国学习借鉴。

中国维和警察培训中心业务教研室副主任辛越先生分享了他在利比里亚维和行动中的感悟。他从榜样树立、参与社区警务工作、性别案件的调查取证、政府的重组和政策出台四个方面，介绍了联合国维和部队对当地性别平等和女性发展所做的工作。

下半场分论坛主题为“南南合作论与亚洲女性发展”，联合国妇女署项目经理马雷军先生主持，他就海外投资、性别配额、项目开展等问题与嘉宾进行了深入交流。

外交部公共外交咨询委员会委员，原驻阿富汗、印度等国大使，外交部首任阿富汗事务特使孙玉玺先生比较了印度和阿富汗妇女地位的现状，认为发展滞后的国家，女性地位问题也会相应地难以解决，这是亚洲不少国家共同存在的问题。他强调，中国的“一带一路”倡议在这些国家的铺开应该更多地关注类似状况。

亚洲开发银行驻中国代表处首席代表本·滨瀚先生表示，亚开行非常重视性别议题，致力于性别问题的主流化。他举例说明，亚开行在项目开展的过程中，通过“记分卡系统”的引入，要求企业进行明确的性别分析、制定详细的性别行动计划，并对它们的项目进行实时追踪。

菲律宾驻华公使兼总领事戴鸳鸯女士指出，菲律宾的各项性别指数排名在亚洲国家中都领先，有一些先进的经验分享。她说，菲律宾有健全的性别平等法律，帮助认同、保护妇女权利，鼓励妇女自我发展和自我实现。此外，菲政府各部门也要求将公职人员的性别比例保持在一定水平。

中共中央党校社会学教授、中国妇女研究会副秘书长李慧英女士指出，传统的“男女平等”与目前提倡的“性别平等”是有着本质区别的。她认为，我们现在

南南合作与女性发展论坛

South-South Cooperation and Women's Development Forum



部分参会嘉宾合影

讲性别平等，不是要求男女的简单等同，而是倡导男女都可以有多元化的选择，而不是把他们限制在某些特定的领域。中国目前在性别平等方面做了很多工作，这些经验也可以推广到其他亚洲国家中去。

商道纵横高级研究经理张洪福先生表示，在评估亚洲国家投资环境的过程中，他认识到女性实际上可以承载许多可持续发展的议题，例如经济发展、教育与培训、环境卫生与健康等。在赴柬埔寨和老挝的调研工作中，他发现女性在这两个国家是占有优势地位的，在工资领取、家庭资产分配问题上很有发言权。

随后问答环节中，参会媒体和现场观众踊跃向现场嘉宾提问，文化多样性、宗教差异、法律政策、高端产业中女性的发展、女性的薪资平等、女性外交官的独特地位等方面的相关问题得到了嘉宾的耐心解答，现场气氛十分热烈。

论坛尾声，察哈尔基金会常务理事、察哈尔学会副秘书长马文生先生和联合国妇女署中国国别主任汤竹丽女士致闭幕辞。他们感谢各位嘉宾、媒体和观众对活动的支持，认为各位嘉宾从政治、法律、人文、社会等多方面探讨了南南合作与女性发展的议题，非常精彩，也让大家深受启发。他们希望，这次论坛只是一个开始，但愿未来能够更多有关女性问题的对话，对各个国家、各个领域的女性发展做出贡献。

作为中国非官方的外交与国际关系智库，察哈尔学会历来关注南南合作、中非关系及中国与周边亚洲国家的关系，也关注女性在其中扮演的角色。

学会与联合国妇女署、北京大学燕京学堂携手举办本次论坛，探讨如何通过南南合作来帮助发展中国家的农村妇女脱离贫困、提高生活水平，以及中国在这些国家的投资如何在上述方面令当地妇女受益。这两个议题在中国“一带一路”倡议的背景下，既有很强的前沿性和专业性，也极具创新价值和挑战意义，是深化现代女性议题与人类命运共同体建设的重要抓手，符合中国与世界广大发展中国家人民的切实利益。察哈尔学会未来将继续采取合作共进的策略，对南南合作和女性发展等议题贡献自己的见解和智慧，创造更多的公共外交成果。

近期动态

News & Events



3月5日，“察哈尔新时代公共外交研讨会”在上海举办。研讨会由察哈尔学会上海办公室主任安翊青主持，参加研讨会的复旦大学、同济大学、上海对外经贸大学、上海社会科学院等单位的专家学者，碰撞智慧、交流观点，探索新时代公共外交新思路，产生良好效果。

On March 5th, the Charhar New Era Public Diplomacy Seminar was held in Shanghai. The seminar was presided over by An Yiqing, director of the Shanghai office of the Charhar Institute. Experts and scholars of Fudan University, Tongji University, Shanghai University of International Business and Economics, and Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences participated in the seminar. They collided wisdom, exchanged ideas, and explored new ideas of new era public diplomacy, generating good results.



3月6日上午，察哈尔学会上海办公室主任安翊青拜访了上海国际问题研究院，与上海国际问题研究院学术委员会主任杨洁勉会面并交流。安翊青还代表韩方明会长诚挚邀请杨洁勉教授加入察哈尔学会国际咨询委员会。杨洁勉教授充分肯定了察哈尔学会在外交与国际关系领域取得的丰硕成果，欣然应邀，并表示愿意在将来助力察哈尔学会进一步提升国际影响力。

On the morning of March 6, An Yiqing, director of the Charhar Institute Shanghai Office, paid a visit to the Shanghai Institute of International Affairs and met with Yang Jiemian, director of the Academic Committee of the Shanghai Institute of International Studies. On behalf of President Han Fangming, An Yiqing also sincerely invited Professor Yang Jiemian to join the international consultative committee of the Charhar Institute. Professor Yang Jiemian fully affirmed the fruitful results of the Charhar Institute on the field of diplomacy and international relations. He was pleased to be invited and expressed his willingness to help Charhar to further enhance his international influence in the future.

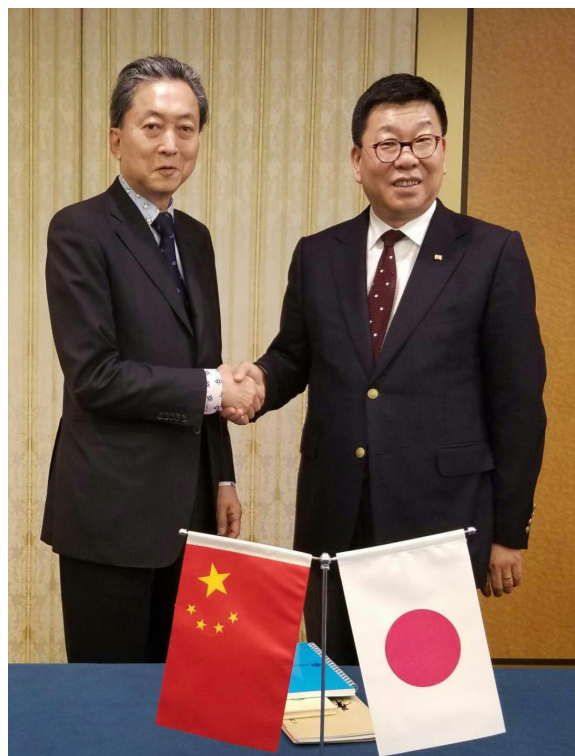


3月12日晚，应毛里求斯驻华大使馆邀请，察哈尔学会会长韩方明和秘书长张国斌出席毛里求斯共和国独立50周年招待会。

期间，韩方明会长和张国斌秘书长与毛里求斯驻华大使、察哈尔学会国际咨询委员会委员李森光先生就中非关系和中毛关系展开了亲切的交谈。李森光大使也将出席学会4月在毛里求斯举办的“首届中非和平与发展论坛”。

On the evening of March 12th, at the invitation of the Mauritian Embassy in Beijing, the founding chairman of the Charhar Institute Han Fangming and Secretary-General Zhang Guobin attended the 50th Anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Mauritius.

During the visit, Dr. Han Fangming and Secretary-General Zhang Guobin, had a cordial conversation with Mr. Lee Hon Chong, the Mauritius Ambassador to China and the member of the International Advisory Committee of the Charhar Institute on China-Africa relations and China-Mauritius relations. Ambassador Lee Hon Chong will attend the "First China-Africa Peace and Development Forum" organized by the Charhar Institute April in Mauritius.



3月15日下午，全国政协外事委员会副主任、察哈尔学会会长韩方明在京会见了来华访问的日本前首相鸠山由纪夫。

On the afternoon of March 15th, Dr. Han Fangming, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and the founding chairman of the Charhar Institute met Yukio Hatoyama, former Japanese Prime Minister who was visiting China.

3月16日，察哈尔学会在北京举行招待会，欢迎由韩国资深政治家、国会议员、前副总理，察哈尔学会国际咨询委员会委员金振杓先生率领的韩国国会议员访华代表团一行。

On March 16th, the Charhar Institute hosted a reception in Beijing, welcoming the delegation of South Korean parliamentarians to visit China. The delegation was led by Kim Jin-pyo, senior politician, member of the National Assembly, former Deputy Prime Minister, and member of the International Advisory Committee of the Charhar Institute.

3月20日至21日，察哈尔学会国际传播委员会副秘书长、公共外交研究中心主任、高级研究员赵新利应邀赴剑桥大学，并发表学术研究成果。

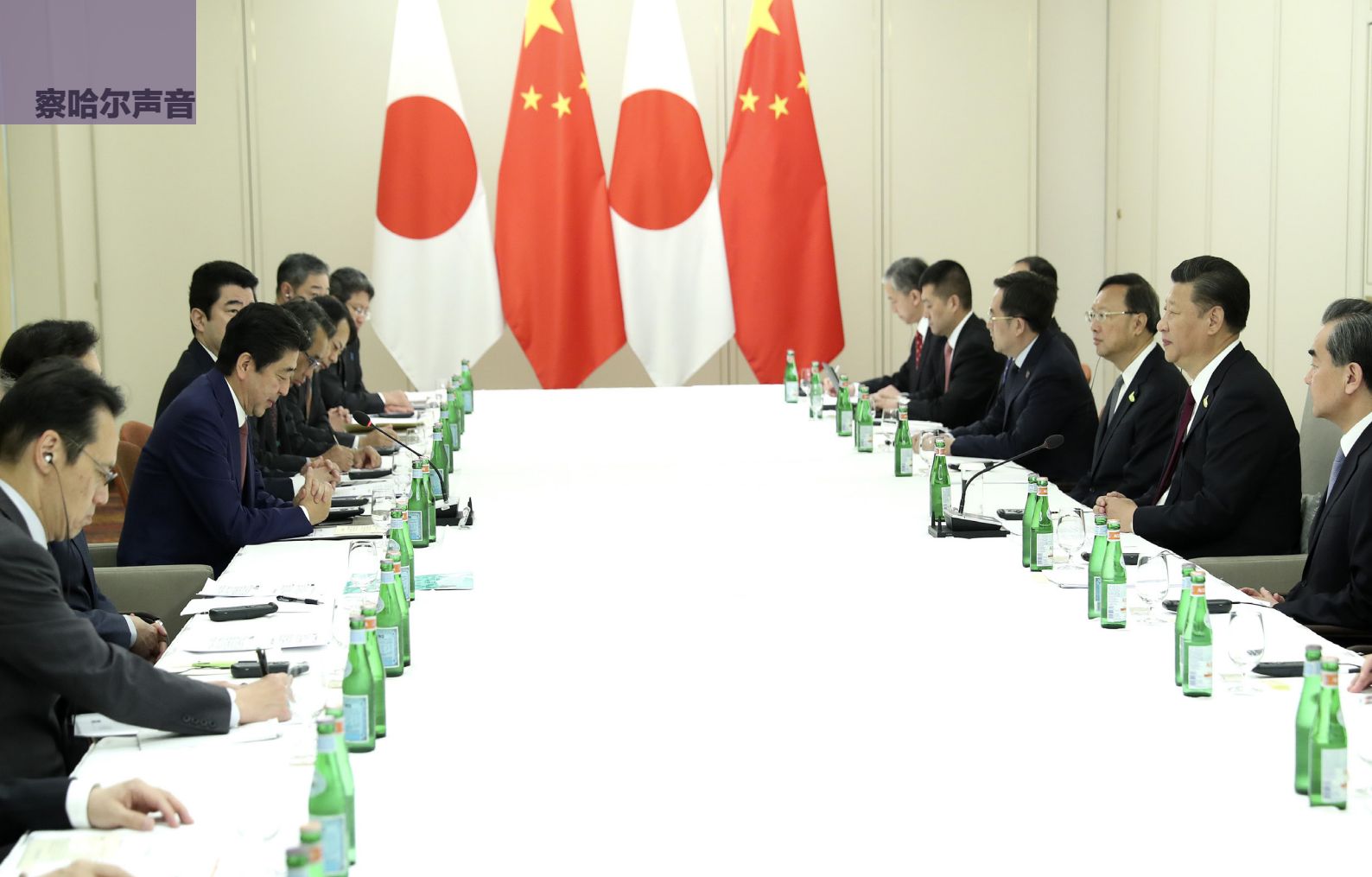
From March 20 to March 21, Zhao Xinli, deputy secretary-general of International Communication Committee, the Charhar Institute, director of the Public Diplomacy Research Center and senior researcher was invited to Cambridge University and published academic research results.

3月26日下午，察哈尔学会秘书长张国斌同国际预防危机组织东北亚高级顾问康明凯见面。

On the afternoon of March 26th, the Secretary-General of the Charhar Institute, Zhang Guobin, met with Michael Kovrig, senior adviser to Northeast Asia of the International Crisis Group.

3月30日，全国政协外事委员会副主任、察哈尔学会会长韩方明在察哈尔学会北京总办公室会见了尼泊尔驻华大使利拉·马尼·鲍德尔一行。

On March 30, Dr. Han Fangming, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and the founding chairman of the Charhar Institute, together with his delegation at the Beijing General Office of the Charhar Institute, met the Nepalese ambassador to China Leela Mani Paudyal.



2017年7月8日，国家主席习近平应约在汉堡会见日本首相安倍晋三

权威观点

10

韩方明：今年对日交流将活用对韩经验
Han Fangming: This year's exchanges with
Japan will utilize the experience of South
Korea

作者：韩方明，全国政协外事委员会副主任，察哈尔学会会长

记者：王焱

图文来源：《人民中国》，2018年3月16日

2018年全国两会召开期间，正逢中韩关系遇冷，《人民中国》记者曾就此话题专访了全国政协外事委员会副主任、察哈尔学会会长韩方明。2018年，《人民中国》记者就公共外交话题，再度采访了韩方明会长。

大国外交是全方位的外交

在今年的政府工作报告中，李克强总理指出：“过去五年，中国特色大国外交全面推进全方位外交布局深入展开。”韩方明会长表示，所谓大国外交，就是全方位的外交。他阐述说：“大国外交不仅局限于官方外交，也包括公共外交。政府工作报告中提出要‘深化中外人文交流’，这正是公共外交最擅长的领域。要通过民间人文交流，向各国人民讲好中国故事，展现一个真实、立体、全面的中国。”

在韩方明看来，他多年从事的智库交流就是公共外交中一种重要形式。韩方明介绍说：“我们察哈尔学会是一家非官方的外交和国际关系智库。长期致力于公共外交和调解冲突方面的研究与实践，为中外友好关系的健康发展做过很多积极、有益的工作。”

智库交流实实在在发挥了作用

据韩方明介绍，在去年中韩关系遇冷，察哈尔学会用智库交流的方式发挥了一些官方机构难以发挥的作用，为推动中韩关系扮演了积极角色。韩方明说：“我们去年的交流重点就是韩国。一年里，我去了12次韩国，几乎每个月都去。除了与韩国智库做交流，我们也和韩国政界人士、政府部门、民间团体等多个层面都进行了广泛而深入的接触。随着大家来往多了，了解深了，可以说彼此间已经是无话不说。我们积极配合驻当地使馆的工作，成为政府外交的有益补充，受到了有关部门的肯定。”

察哈尔学会的贡献也得到了韩方的认可。就在今年2月27日，韩国驻华使馆举行了隆重的授勋仪式，韩国驻华大使卢英敏代表韩国总统文在寅，向韩方明授予了外交贡献勋章，感谢他“在韩中关系因特定事件经历困扰的情况下，为推进两国关系发展做出了许多努力”。据悉，韩方明是近12年以来第一位荣获此类勋章的中方人士。

在总结对韩公共外交的成功经验时，韩方明表示：“在不违背大是大非的原则和底线的情况下，察哈尔学会作为一家非官方的机构，处理问题的方式更灵活，决策更迅速。在交流中，我们不是摆出说教的姿态，而是始终坚持传播正能量、化解分歧，设身处

地地考虑彼此的立场，坦诚交流。因而，结交到很多可以敞开心扉、愿意共同发展中韩关系的朋友。”

今年将广泛开展对日交流

今年是《中日和平友好条约》缔结40周年。韩方明计划将察哈尔学会的工作重点放到中日交流领域。他说：“今年春节前，我遇到日本驻华使馆的几位年轻外交官。我诚恳地和他们讲，中日关系到了应该改善的时候了，需要我们共同努力。他们表示赞同。而要改善关系，首先就是让两国交流多起来。这一点，民间可以先行。”

据韩方明透露，今年两会闭幕后，察哈尔学会将组织一个由学会高级研究员和多个相关行业领军人物组成的访问团到日本交流。韩方明说：“我们计划广泛接触日本的政要、智库、高校学者，还有民间友好人士，和他们深入交流，阐述构建人类命运共同体的理念，也倾听他们的意见。中日友好需要强大的民意基础。我们要多走动，多交流，让日本社会各阶层的广泛民众，特别是年轻人了解中日友好的重要性。”

韩方明考虑把在对韩交流中取得的成功经验灵活运用在对日交流中。他介绍说：“我们都是东北亚文明的一份子。几千年来我们共享着筷子、汉字以及许多传统的生活方式和节日，并都为这些文化的发展做出了各自的贡献。在交往中，我们应当尽量求同存异，发现、发扬我们的共同点。对于我们的分歧，包括政治上的分歧，可以用‘和为贵’的传统思想去化解。这样彼此关系会越来越好。”

韩方明进一步表示：“如果条件许可，作为非官方的民间团体，我们甚至考虑接触一些日本政界中被视为对华不友好的人士，面对面听一听他们的声音，了解他们对中日关系到底是怎么想的。我们想看看能否通过这样的交流，让他们改变一些认识，对中国多一分理解。”



2 权威观点

王海运：中国外交呼唤“新时代全球战略” Wang Haiyun: China's diplomacy calls for “a new era of global strategy”

作者：王海运，察哈尔学会国际咨询委员会委员、能源外交研究中心首席顾问，中国国际战略学会高级顾问，中国驻俄罗斯大使馆前国防武官、少将
文章来源：华语智库，2018年2月25日

随着“新时代中国特色社会主义”理论的确立，构建“新时代全球战略”的任务提上日程。我国国际战略研究界、外交和外事部门有必要率先厘清“全球战略”的内涵，认识构建“新时代全球战略”的强烈必要性，坚定构建“新时代全球战略”的理论自信。

首先，需要厘清何谓“全球战略”？

按照笔者的理解，“全球战略”系指全球性大国以全球视野审视全球战略形势、进行全球战略布局和全球战略运筹，谋求全球战略利益、实现全球战略目标的“国际大战略”。

全球战略是全球性大国的“国际大战略”。全球战略的内涵和外延较之“外交战略”“国际战略”都要宽广得多。只有全球性大国才有能力、有必要构建全球战略，因为只有全球性大国才具备全球影响力和全球战略运筹能力，才有可能谋求全球利益、承担全球责任。

反过来讲，全球性大国如果缺少全球战略作为指引，必然导致起全球战略布局缺失，厘不清主要方向和次要方向，不仅可能有损其地区利益，而且可能陷入全局性战略被动。而地区性大国如果勉强构建全球战略，则会违背“实力与目标相一致”的原则，将不可避免地导致战略透支、遭受战略挫折。

全球战略建立在以全球视野审视全球战略形势的

基础之上。全球战略形势是构建全球战略的基础性影响因素，而对全球战略形势的审视则必须以广阔的全局视野进行。因为只有放眼全球，才能正确地判断国际战略格局和国际力量对比，才能准确地界定主要利益方向和次要利益方向、主要威胁方向和次要威胁方向，才能纵横捭阖地进行力量布局和行动谋划，才能以较小投入谋取重大战略利益。

全球战略构建的重要议程是正确地进行全球战略布局和全球战略运筹。全球战略布局的核心是，确定主要进攻方向和主要防御方向，如此方能避免战略投入发生方向性失误，避免两线作战、顾此失彼，避免陷入战略被动甚至战争危险。正确地进行全球战略布局的关键是，“分清谁是我们的朋友、谁是我们的敌人”（毛泽东早有论断，称其为“革命的首要问题”），界定主要战略伙伴和主要战略对手。

全球战略运筹的内涵非常丰富，包括国家间亲疏关系的确定和投入的大小，硬实力与软实力的运用，政治、经济、军事、科技、人文等各领域合作的推进，损害的防范和危机的管控，以及实施主体的确定及协调机制的建立，等等。全球战略运筹能否做到纵横捭阖、准确发力，关系到全球战略的成败。

全球战略构建的目的是谋求全球战略利益、达成全球战略目标。中国作为快速崛起的世界大国，其全

球战略必须谋求广泛的全球战略利益，确立富有进取性的全球战略目标。

全球战略利益首先是国家安全利益。安全利益特别是军事安全利益是国家的核心利益，是谋取其他各种利益的关键性依托，因此是大国的首要追求。美国、俄罗斯都是如此，中国也不可能例外。

全球战略利益其次是经济利益。经济利益是国家赖以生存与发展的基础，往往成为大国全球战略最为直接的利益追求。经济利益不仅表现为商业利益、资源利益，而且表现为科技利益、金融利益。

全球战略利益再次是国际影响力。既包括硬实力影响力，也包括软实力影响力，特别是国际传播力、国际形象塑造力、对国际秩序构建力。扩展国际影响力的最终目的，是服务于国家多方面利益首先是安全利益和发展利益的获取。

战略目标对战略举措具有牵引作用和规制作用，必须与实力相适应，既要积极进取又要量力而行。中国全球战略的战略目标是实现中华民族的伟大复兴，成为正在形成的多极世界中具有重大影响力的独立一极。

其次，需要认识到中国构建“新时代全球战略”具有强烈必要性。

中国已经发展成为全球性大国，拥有越来越广泛的全球存在、全球利益、全球责任。中国不仅国土辽阔、人口众多，而且GDP稳居世界第二，对世界经济增长的贡献率高达1/3，并且成为世界第一制造业大国、第一贸易大国。中国还是联合国安理会常任理事国，新型国际秩序的构建者、全球治理的引领者。中国的朋友和伙伴遍布各大洲，中国人、中国企业走向全世界，中国的利益甚至命运越来越紧密地与世界的和平与发展紧密相连。

实现中华民族伟大复兴的“中国梦”，要求中国制定全球战略、谋求全球利益，并且承担起相应的全球治理责任。责任与利益紧密相连，拒绝承担大国责任意味着放弃谋求大国利益。“日益走近世界舞台中央”的中国，必须奋发有为地践行“负责任大国”的宣示，更加广泛、更有力度地参与国际事务，借以谋取大国利益、营造和平发展所需要的国际环境。

国际社会普遍视中国为全球性大国，呼吁中国发挥更加突出的大国作用。这既与中国的综合国力大幅增强、国际影响力大幅扩展有关，也与中国所倡导的新型国际理念、更加公正合理的国际秩序深受国际社会认同相连。中国不能继续以“地区性大国”进行自我定位，不能继续以“韬光养晦”为由而消极无为。

为了营造中华崛起所需要的国际环境，中国必须更多地提供国际公共产品，更好地参与、引领新时代

的全球治理。这就要求中国制定适应新时代国际环境和国际角色要求的全球战略。正如王毅外长所言，进入新时代的中国外交应有更远大的目光，更恢弘的格局，更开阔的胸襟，更从容的气度。

所有称得上全球性大国的国家都制定有全球战略。美国全球战略的核心是维护日渐衰落的全球霸权，俄罗斯全球战略的目标则是恢复昔日超级大国的荣耀。为此，美国公开宣称要维护其“世界领导者”地位，为此到处指手画脚、舞枪弄棒，大搞新干涉主义、策动“颜色革命”，特朗普政府甚至公开提出“美国优先”“美国第一”；俄罗斯则在许多重大问题上与美国针锋相对、频频出招，极力维护其大国地位和传统势力范围，极力解构美国所主导的国际秩序。

法国、德国、英国等国虽然勉强可以称得上全球性大国，但是同样也制定有非常富有进取性的全球战略，同样也在谋求全球利益。在此情况下，已经成长为全球性大国的中国同样必须拥有自己的全球战略。

其三，应当对构建“新时代全球战略”充满理论自信。

在毛泽东时代、邓小平时代，中国全球战略的框架已经初步形成。毛泽东提出“三个世界”理论，邓小平提出“韬光养晦、有所作为”方针，都是建立在以全球战略视野对全球战略形势进行战略判断的基础之上的，都是对中国国际战略运筹所进行的全球战略谋划。

邓小平在其讲话中，多次直接使用了“全球战略”的概念，强调“对我们中国来说，考虑问题历来不从中国自身利益一个角度，而是从全球战略来提出问题、考虑问题的”。虽然几十年过去了，但是两代领导人关于全球战略的思想精华仍然对今人有着重要的指导意义。

与此同时应当认识到，由于当时的中国尚不是全球性大国、缺少进行全球战略运筹的能力，毛泽东和邓小平时代的全球战略仅仅是种理论框架，尚未能进行系统的全球战略设计，未能进行全球战略布局、谋求全球战略利益，因而尚不是完全意义上的全球战略。

习近平同志关于国际形势和全球治理的一系列重要论述，为中国构建新时代的全球战略奠定了重要的理论基础。这些论述内涵丰富、博大精深，集中反映了新时代中国的安全观、发展观、利益观，具有统揽国际战略全局的重大作用。

习近平提出的以构建“人类命运共同体”为核心的全球治理理念、以“合作共赢”为核心的“全球伙伴关系”理念、以“亲诚惠容”为核心的周边外交理念，集中体现出中国新时代全球战略最本质的要求。



习近平2017年2月在国家安全工作座谈会上的讲话，更是直接提出了“坚持以全球思维谋篇布局”的要求。党的十八大之后，中国特色大国外交实践越来越多地体现出中国全球战略的战略目标、战略布局、战略要求，从而为新时代全球战略的构建奠定了重要理论基础和实践基础。笔者关于新时代中国全球战略的研究，正是建立在习近平同志一系列重要论述和中国特色大国外交实践基础之上的。

中华民族的传统战略智慧，也是构建新时代中国全球战略的重要思想和理论来源。中国历史上就是“以天下为己任”的世界大国、强国，尽管当时的“天下”不能完全等同于今天的“世界”“全球”，但是其思维逻辑是相通的。中华文明所弘扬的“和衷共济”“和而不同”“和合兴邦”等一系列以“和”为核心的国际关系理念，至今仍然闪烁着熠熠光辉，仍然为世界多国战略界所尊崇。

中国构建新时代的全球战略，必须从先贤那里汲取战略智慧。习近平同志在论及中国的外交战略时常常引经据典，为我们在构建新时代全球战略时借用、

弘扬中华民族传统战略智慧树立了榜样。

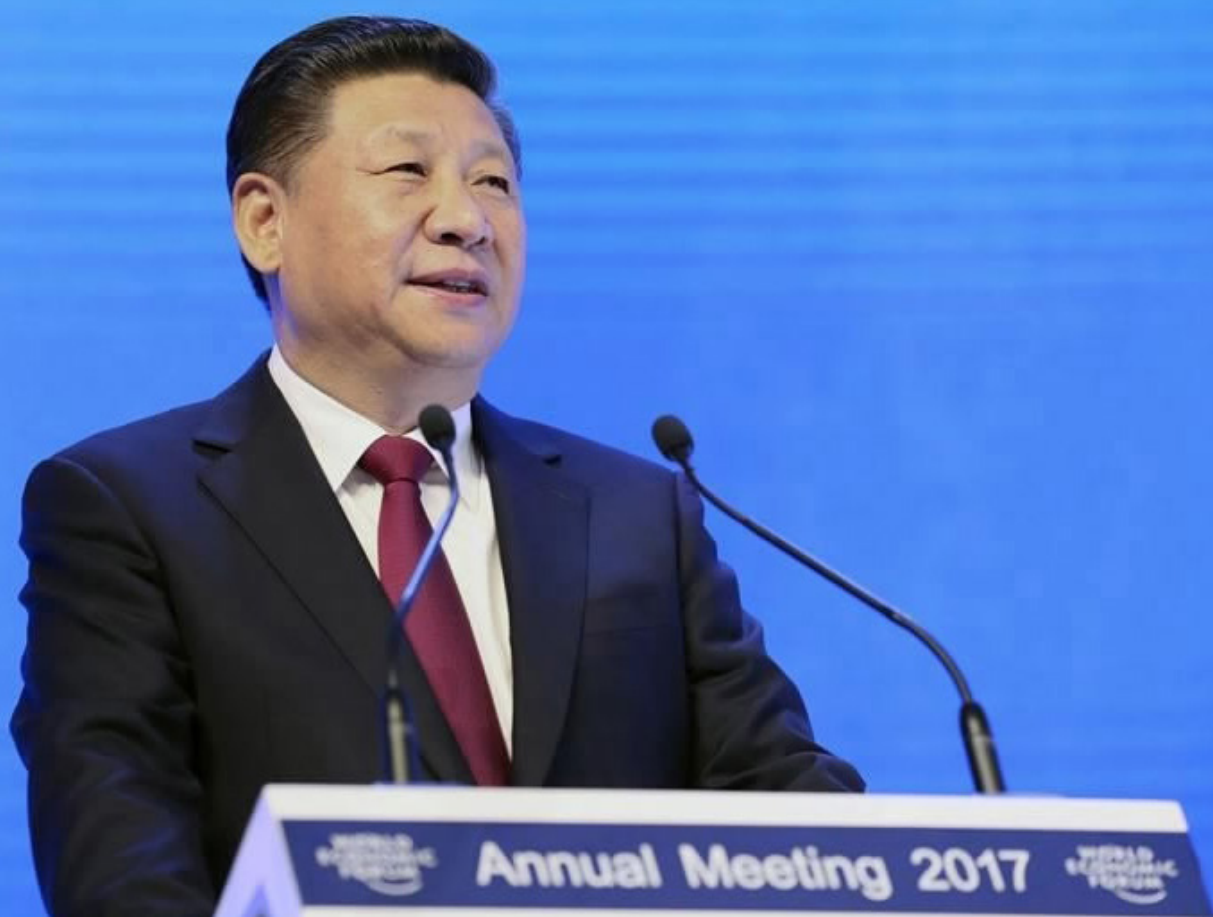
概言之，中国确确实实到了构建适应中华崛起、时代要求、世界期待的新时代全球战略的时候了，中国完全有条件、有能力构建和运筹积极有为的新时代全球战略。

Voice of Charhar

Theory and Practice

Xi Jinping's diplomatic thought guides China's interactions with its neighbors

Author: Han Fangming, Founding Chairman of the Charhar Institute,
Vice Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the CPPCC
Source: *Beijing Review*, Mar.8th,2018.



In his report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) last October, President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, expounded the guidelines of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in the new era, proposing a new form of international relations that could better promote a community with a shared future for mankind. The diplomatic theory, forged through careful deliberation on the future of human society and developing trends in China and the world, has opened a new chapter for China's diplomacy.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, Xi has completed 29 overseas trips, setting foot in 57 countries and visiting almost every major international and regional organization, which has helped China establish a network of partnerships around the globe. Diplomatic efforts made by China in accordance with Xi's thought have created a favorable external environment for China's development, as well as making more and more Chinese solutions and proposals appealing to the world. It is in China's immediate neighborhood that Xi's diplomatic thought is most visibly taking effect.

Foreign policy core

Xi has attached great importance to China's relations with its neighbors. In October 2013, the CPC Central Committee held a seminar on China's diplomacy toward the periphery under changing global circumstances. In his speech, Xi addressed the changes and new characteristics of the international situation faced by China, and mapped the targets, plans and basic principles of China's neighborhood diplomacy. He stressed that sound relations with neighboring countries are of strategic significance to achieving the great renewal of the Chinese nation.

Xi's report at the 19th CPC National Congress reiterated that China is to deepen relations with its neighbors in accordance with the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, as well as the policy of forging friendship and partnership. Only adherence to these principles and policy can consolidate the peace and stability of China's neighborhood.

Through dozens of visits to much of Central, South, Southeast and East Asia in the past five years, Xi has backed up China's good-neighborliness foreign policy with concrete actions, which represent the top-level de-

sign of China's neighborhood diplomacy as well as major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics.

At present, its neighboring countries remain the most important area in which China can put into practice its ethos of foreign affairs and promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. Xi's thought on neighborhood diplomacy is significant to many aspects of China's foreign policy.

Improving governance

In his report at the 19th CPC National Congress, Xi called on "the people of all countries to work together to build a community with a shared future for mankind, to build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity." The idea of a community with a shared future for mankind adheres to the current framework of global governance. To solve the deficit in peace, development and governance, all members of the international community must work together, innovate theories of governance and optimize potential solutions. It is in this context that China is offering to build a community with a shared future for mankind to achieve mutually beneficial results.

In the 2013 seminar on neighborhood diplomacy, Xi urged the need to integrate the Chinese dream of national renewal with the aspirations of people in neighboring countries for a better life, and through the prospects of regional development, let the idea of a community with a shared future take root in neighboring countries and strengthen relations with them in accordance with the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. The concept of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, as proposed in Xi's report at the 19th CPC National Congress, makes China's promotion of and participation in regional governance even more charismatic and influential.

As the theory of building a community with a shared future for mankind matures, the significance of the idea becomes more and more visible in global and regional governance. Regional collaborations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Boao Forum for Asia and Lancang-Mekong Cooperation mechanism have grown in stature to address regional challenges and promote mutual benefit.

Promoting development

In 2013, Xi proposed the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, collectively known as the Belt and Road Initiative, in order to create greater trade, infrastructure and people-to-people connections between Asia, Europe, Africa and beyond by reviving the routes of the ancient Silk Road. In March 2017, the UN Security Council passed resolution 2344, which called for the international community to reach consensus on increasing aid to Afghanistan and strengthening regional cooperation through the advancement of the Belt and Road Initiative. The initiative is becoming one of the most popular international and regional public products, and one of the largest platforms for international cooperation.

The Belt and Road Initiative is representative of China's commitment to the world. It is also reflective of equality as it seeks to address the deficit in peace, development and governance across the globe. The situation in China's neighborhood is relatively stable, but problems such as terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, environmental and ecological degradation, sluggish economies and poverty remain severe in many surrounding countries. The Belt and Road Initiative provides potential solutions for these regional challenges.

Xi has noted that the essence of the Belt and Road Initiative is the construction of infrastructure and the facilitation of interconnectivity. Among those nations in China's immediate neighborhood are many developing countries. There is great potential for their improvement as poor transport and communication infrastructure has significantly impeded their economic and social development.

The construction of six economic corridors under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, best embodied by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, have spurred enthusiasm in neighboring countries for participating in the China-proposed development initiative. These nations can share in the benefits and opportunities from China's development, and expand their cooperation in trade, finance, infrastructure and people-to-people exchanges to achieve mutually beneficial results. It will also lay the foundation for promoting common development and forging a community with a shared future in the region.

Forging partnerships

Though there are many differences between China and its neighbors in terms of political, social and cultural conditions, they are alike in their pursuit of peace and development. This is why when developing relations with neighboring countries, China insists on enhancing exchange and mutual learning among civilizations, seeking to expand their converging interests and forge a partnership network in accordance with the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness.

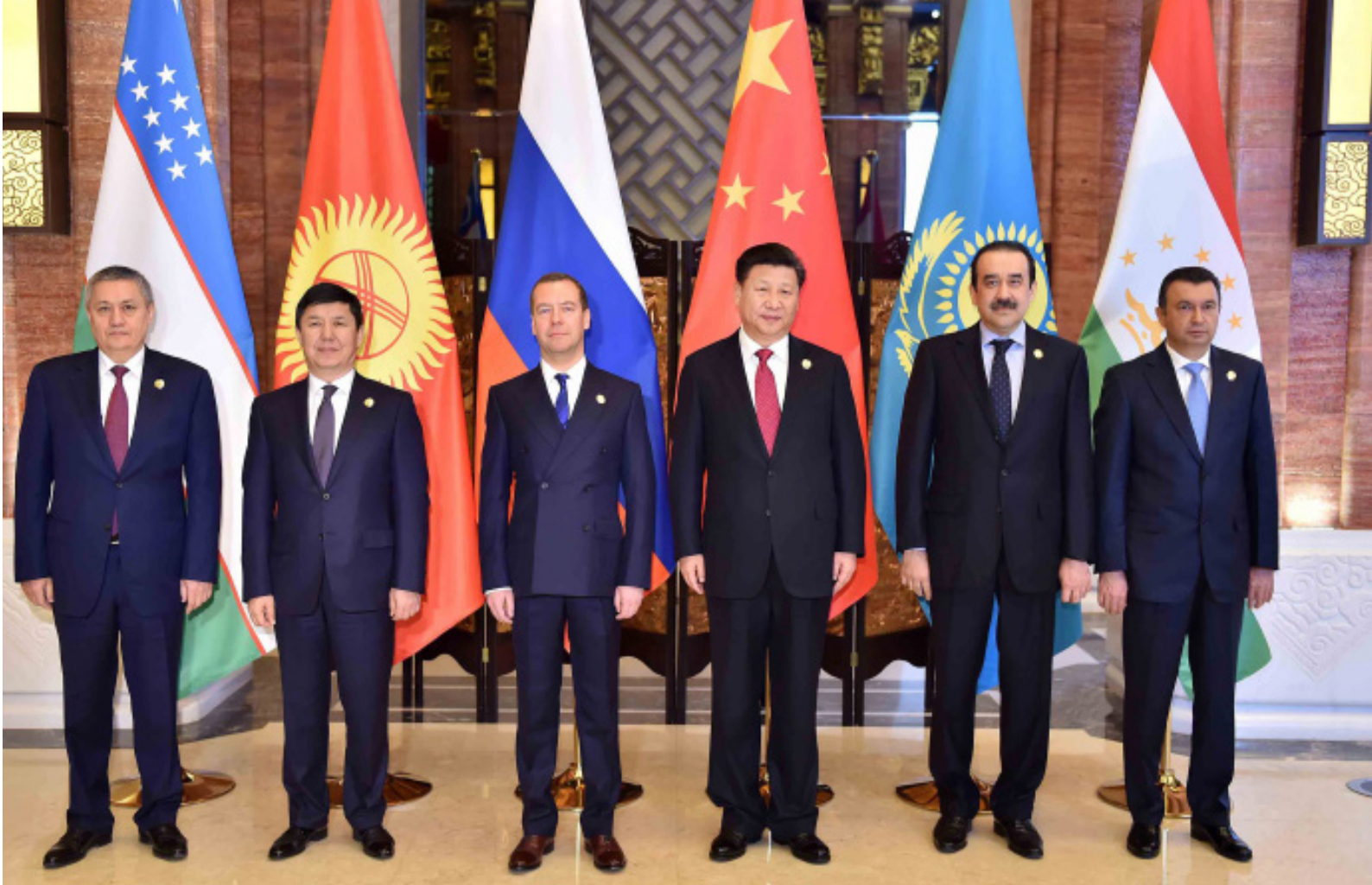
Currently, China has established partnerships of different types with dozens of surrounding countries, including Russia, South Korea, Viet Nam and Pakistan, as well as regional organizations such as ASEAN and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Partners can reach consensus on issues of common concern as their relationship as equals predisposes them to solve problems through collaboration and dialogue. Partnership-building is a major contribution made by China to international relations, as well as an important part of China's approach to developing relations with its neighbors.

However, this does not mean that there is no divergence within these partnerships. Even in cooperation at the highest level, there is still the possibility of major rifts on certain issues due to differing strategic perspectives. Nevertheless, the fact remains that partnership emphasizes a spirit of dialogue and consultation instead of confrontation, and is better suited to avoiding misunderstanding.

At the same time, in developing partnerships with other countries, China should also fully display its diplomatic confidence. Not only should China seize every chance to develop partnerships, but also its ability to turn crisis to opportunity, making partnerships an effective approach through which to promote neighborhood diplomacy.

Enhancing bonds

Xi has reiterated on several occasions that "amity between people holds the key to sound relations between states, communication between minds holds the key to amity between people." Since the 18th CPC National Congress, whether at international conferences or on bilateral visits, delivering public speeches or publishing articles in the foreign media, interacting with young people or driving exchanges between Chinese and international students,



Chinese President Xi Jinping meets with government leaders of other Shanghai Cooperation Organization member states in Wuzhen, east China's Zhejiang Province, on December 16, 2015 (XINHUA)

Xi has devoutly implemented China's policy of building amicable relations with other countries via personnel bonds and promoting communication between minds.

In his speech during the 2013 seminar, Xi urged China and its neighbors to meet and visit each other more frequently, and to do more things that would win and warm people's hearts. China endeavors to become friendlier with its neighbors so that they remain close and supportive, increasing China's affinity, magnetism and influence. At present, China is the largest source of tourists to many neighboring countries and a major source of foreign students. China's intercity diplomacy is also growing rapidly. These exchanges have promoted mutual understanding between the Chinese people and the peoples of surrounding countries, which is of great importance to China and its neighbors in their mission to build partnerships and a community with a shared future.

Public diplomacy is also embodied in foreign aid. China's massive effort in assisting the Maldives with its drinking water crisis and contribution to earthquake relief

in Nepal are a reflection of China's responsible and capable public diplomacy. These practices portray the ideas of public diplomacy inherent in Xi's diplomatic thought, adding luster to China's image around the world and winning greater trust from its neighbors. Alongside the Belt and Road Initiative, it represents a new arena for China's public diplomacy.

Voice of Charhar

China seeks to protect international order

Source: *Global Times*, Mar.9th,2018.

Editor's Note:

The annual two sessions are on in Beijing and China's diplomacy is one of the leading topics attracting global attention. How will China's diplomacy progress in 2018? What Sino-US relations will develop and whether a bilateral trade war is unavoidable? Global Times (GT) reporter Luan Xuan talked with Jia Qingguo (Jia), a member of the National Committee of the 13th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, on these issues. Jia also served as dean of School of International Studies at Peking University and a member of international advisory committee at The Charhar Institute.

GT: Some Westerners believe China will put more efforts into diplomacy and act more proactively in 2018. What are your views on this?

Jia: I think China will still focus on domestic affairs in the near future. China faces massive developmental challenges such as advancing supply-side structural reforms, protecting the environment, poverty reduction, developing education and reducing income inequality. China has a lot of work to do on the domestic front, which will be the major concern of the Chinese government.

With a growing economy, increasing overall strength, and expanding overseas interests, China would be willing

to play a bigger role on the international stage. However, the West mainly sees China's influence with prejudice, highlighting the "China threat" theory and worrying that China will challenge the world order. Actually, China will contribute to maintaining the international order and advancing global governance and work to make the international order fairer and more equitable to bring benefit to the world.

GT: Considering the current international situation, what are going to be the highlights of China's diplomacy in 2018?

Jia: China will seek more cooperation on the Belt and Road initiative. It hopes not only to cooperate with countries that are in need of infrastructure building, but also those who can co-finance with China on relevant projects. It is a win-win cooperation and more countries are expected to participate in the initiative.

Currently, the world faces many problems, especially the challenge to the global order, such as protectionism. China needs to work with countries which favor free and open trade, to protect the current international trade system. On climate change, Beijing will cooperate with other countries to implement the Paris climate agreement. It will also work with other countries on the Korean Peninsula nu-



clear issue. Beijing will increase its participation in global governance and protect the international order.

GT: China and the US are two big powers and their relationship draws worldwide attention. How do you see the bilateral relationship in 2018?

Jia: Sino-US relations face many challenges this year. Some Americans deem China as a threat and advocate a tougher stance against it. Some see China as an economic rival, calling for harsher ways to balance bilateral trade. There are also some US politicians playing the Taiwan card.

Facing the challenges, both governments should maintain channels of communication and coordinate. Recently, Chinese State Councilor Yang Jiechi and Liu He, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and director of the General Office of the Central Leading Group for Financial and Economic Affairs, both visited the US, showing China's efforts for better bilateral relations. I hope the Trump government could be practical in dealing with bilateral ties.

GT: As US President Donald Trump adopts an aggressive trade policy, is a trade war between China and the US unavoidable in 2018? What preparations should China make to deal with this?

Jia: I think nothing is unavoidable. China will make more efforts to communicate and coordinate with the US to deal with problems which can be resolved and dealt with. Common interests take precedence over differences and conflicting objectives. As two big powers, China and the US need to maintain the global order to protect their national interests and cooperate with others to minimize costs. Both nations hope to take advantage of the other's massive resources to maintain the global order. From this perspective, Beijing and Washington have many common interests.

Sino-US trade ties benefit both. Although China's exports to the US have far outweighed US' exports to China, Washington needs to consider the issue more deeply. China's exports to the US are not only the products China makes but includes those from the whole world. Many



of China's exports to the US are products that China imports from other countries first, including the US, and then processes them. The profits that China derives from these products are small in proportion. China's exports to the US are inexpensive and Americans can enjoy their quality. The US should not only focus on the trade deficit, but consider these hidden factors.

US has trade imbalance with many countries, including China. It is not the right time for the Trump administration to take a strong stance on trade, which also damages American interests.

GT: Some think tanks and Western politicians hype up China's "sharp power" and alleged Chinese infiltration. They argue that China is exporting its development model to the outside world. What do you think of this?

Jia: Some Westerners harbor strong prejudice against China, looking at everything Beijing does in other countries as vicious. Through Confucius Institutes, China wants to promote Chinese culture and make other countries to better understand China. But biased Westerners see the Confucius Institutes as China's way of spreading its cultural influence.

Beijing should introspect its actions. Cultural communication is good only as a non-governmental activity.

The government should encourage non-governmental organizations to play a bigger role in propelling cultural communications with other countries.

As for the arguments that China wants to advocate its development model to the world, I think it needs further clarification. General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee Xi Jinping mentioned in his report to the 19th national congress of the CPC that China's successful experience "offers a new option for other countries and nations who want to speed up their development while preserving their independence."

Whether the Chinese model fits others should be for those countries to consider. China advocates that every country make its own strategies in accordance with its own situations and needs, neither copying Western or Chinese models.



Voice of Charhar

Wang Yiwei: Belt and Road Initiative promotes green development

Author: Wang Yiwei, senior research fellow and director of Belt & Road Research Center at the Charhar Institute, and Jean Monnet chair professor at and director of the Institute of International Affairs, Renmin University of China.

Source: *Global Times*, Mar.27th,2018.

China's reform and opening up witnessed a "treatment after pollution" problem and learned its lesson from it. The country now vowed to not pursue economic growth at the expense of the environment - one lesson that China also wants to share with the countries joining in the Belt and Road Initiative (B&R).

Chinese President Xi Jinping called for building a "green, healthy, intelligent and peaceful" Silk Road while synergizing development plans and working for common development among the countries to promote a new type of international relations.

B&R per se is the greatest innovation in today's world. As an all-around opening up strategy, the China-led initiative stresses broad consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits.

It also introduces new concepts for international cooperation in the 21st century, such as Building Global Energy Interconnection (GEI) for Green and Low-carbon Development, which was put forward by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2015 to facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and promote the sustainable development of energy, economy, society and environment around the globe.

As Confucius said, "If one wishes to stand on one's

own feet, one must help others to stand on their own feet; if one wishes to succeed, one must help others to succeed." Every country has their own development needs and China's B&R aims to help other countries to achieve their own goals set down by the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Sixty-eight percent of world poverty alleviation can be attributed to China. Moreover, the country also helps the 1.1 billion people (350 million in India) to have access to electricity using the Chinese trinity comparative advantage of "Smart Grid + UHV + Clean Energy" to cut carbon emission.

The Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization (GEIDCO), with its permanent office in Beijing, is an international organization among willing firms, associations, institutions and individuals who are dedicated to promoting the sustainable development of energy worldwide.

The purpose of GEIDCO is to promote the establishment of a Global Energy Interconnection (GEI) system, to meet the global demand for electricity in a clean and green way, to implement the United Nations' "Sustainable Energy for All" and climate change initiatives, and to serve the sustainable development of humanity.

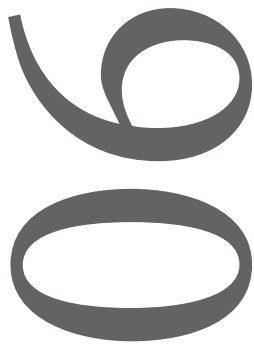


The founding of GEIDCO marks the transition of GEI from a concept to strategy implementation. Looking forward, GEI will promote South-South and South-North cooperation, and help transform the resource advantage into economic advantage in regions like Asia, Africa and South America. This will help address power shortage and poverty, narrow regional gap and difference. Life will be better as the world gradually turn into a bright, peaceful and harmonious global village with sufficient energy, blue sky and green land.

In general, jointly building the Belt and Road is in the interests of the global community. Reflecting the common ideals and pursuit of human societies, the initiative is a positive endeavor that seeks new models of international cooperation and global governance. The Belt and Road will inject new positive energy into world peace and development.

As President Xi said, B&R is for the purpose of building the community of a shared future. And to make our

world clean and beautiful by pursuing green and low-carbon development is one of the five pillars of building a community of a shared future for mankind.



Voice of Charhar

Wang Chong: What does Abe want from Olympics trip?

Author: Wang Yiwei, senior research fellow at the Charhar Institute.

Source: CGTN, Mar.7th,2018.

The Olympics, whether the Summer or Winter Games, is celebrated the world over, and the host country hopes that all heads of state can participate in the event to highlight their importance.

The 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics is no exception. While the leaders of China, Russia and the US will be absent, whether Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe will attend the Games, which kick off on February 9, has become a focus of attention in South Korea.

Earlier, it was reported that Abe would not attend the event due to the row between Japan and South Korea over the “comfort women” issue. However, he later made a U-turn by saying he would attend. What made him change his mind?

The first reason may be the North Korean nuclear issue. Recently, South and North Korea saw signs of easing tensions. They held talks at the truce village of Panmunjom and agreed to march their athletes together under one flag at the opening ceremony of the Games and to field a joint women’s ice hockey team.

Some South Korean media mocked that North Korean leader Kim Jong-un has been manipulating the situation on the Korean Peninsula all along.

This is the last thing that Japan wants to see. Japan is not a key player in the nuclear issue, but it does not want to be excluded as Japan is wary of Pyongyang’s nuclear weapons. Under the circumstances of a thaw in South-North ties, Japan is striving to have its say.

In 2020, Tokyo will hold the Summer Olympics and Japan is keen to see the participation of all world leaders. As neighbors, South Korea and Japan jointly held the FIFA World Cup in 2002. Japan hopes that South Korean leaders can attend the Tokyo Olympics, so it has to

make an example first. If Abe attends the PyeongChang Olympics, then the South Korean president would have no reason not to attend the Tokyo Games.

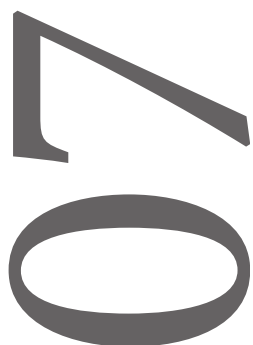
The US factor also matters. It is said that US President Donald Trump hopes Abe can go to PyeongChang so ties between Japan and South Korea, two US allies in East Asia, can improve. The US does not want to see a disharmonious relationship between its two allies due to the “comfort women” controversy and territorial disputes.

The triangular relations among China, Japan and South Korea also play a role. None of the three wishes to see strained ties with the other two simultaneously. Both Japan and China are endeavoring to improve ties with South Korea. With the rebound in Beijing-Seoul relations, Japan feels it is more urgent to repair ties with South Korea.

Whatever the real reason is, it shows Japan places high importance on its relations with South Korea. Abe had viewed the “comfort women” deal his administration signed with Park Geun-hye government in 2015 as a major diplomatic victory. After President Moon Jae-in took office, he was not willing to implement the deal, embarrassing Abe immensely. That is why Abe decided not to attend the PyeongChang Olympics in the first place. In other words, Abe was supposed to attend if not for the change to the “comfort women” deal.

Now that Abe has changed his mind, he will not go for nothing. On the opening day of the Winter Games, he will hold talks with Moon about the “comfort women” issue.

For South Korea, Abe’s presence is a favor. Therefore, it is possible that the two will make some compromise in the “comfort women” impasse.



Voice of Charhar

Yu Wanli: Understanding Trump's Trade War

Author: YU Wanli PhD, Senior Researcher of Charhar Institute.
Apr.18th,2018.

1. Why now?

The trade war is the breaking point of the accumulated anxiety in United States due to the power imbalance in past decade --- in 2008, when the United States and western countries fell in economic crisis, China stayed strong; in 2010, Chinese GDP surpassed Japan to be world NO.2 and Manufactory capability surpassed United States became world No.1; in 2013, China proposed the Belt & Road initiatives to shape a new world economic order...

The coming of the President Trump made the point breaking today, since he, as a businessman, pays specific attention on economic interests on his foreign policy. China has managed quite successfully to maintain a stable relation with President Trump in his first year, while when the year 2017 ended, the trade deficit between China and United States was not shrunk, but right in contract enlarged with additional 30 billion USD, that's the last straw to trigger a trade war with a President of United States felt fooling by Chinese.

2. What are the pros and cons for US?

Trade war is always a double-edged sword game without any absolute winner. In a pluralistic society, trade

war will inevitably bring in the question of who won and who lost, according to studies of International Political Economy scholars, the basic rule of the game usually is "Crying baby gets milk". Trump administration might be thinking strategically to block the development of China's high-tech industry, while the price from China's counter-measures and the vulnerability of interdependence embedded in today's globalization will be paid by a variety of industries from soybean to car, which might turn the trade war between China and US into an intern war inside the United States.

3. What is its impact on Chinese economy?

The proposed trade war is a baptism that must be experienced by Chinese economy which has achieved great development during past 4 decades and potentially become a leading power. There are a lot lessons taken from the overturned cart in front, the nearest one is Japan in 1980's. The impact of trade war will be defined by the countermeasures by China itself. President Xi's recent declarations in Boao Forum expressed the self-confidence and open-mindedness of a big power, not only for the interests of China, but also for the entire world. I am quite sure that, after a short period of difficulty, Chinese econ-



omy will stay stronger just like a phoenix rising from the ashes.

4. What is its impact on world economy?

The report published by IMF pointed that with a positive recovering of 3.7% growth rate of 2017, protectionism and trade frictions will be the major threat towards the world economy. In a world of increasingly economical intertwined, the trade war between the top two economies will not be suffered by themselves, but will be the disaster to the whole world, especially to the Asia-Pacific region. China stands firmly on the basic principles of word trade under the rules of WTO, it's the way for a responsible rising power to demonstrate the common destiny for all mankind.

专家视角

韩方明：携手开启人民政协事业新时代

（韩方明，全国政协外事委员会副主任，察哈尔学会会长）

众人的事情由众人商量，找到全社会意愿和要求的最大公约数，这是人民民主的真谛。坚持中国共产党的领导，发挥人民政协各界委员的积极作用，广泛达成决策和工作的最大共识，广泛畅通各种利益要求和诉求进入决策程序的渠道，广泛形成发现和改正失误和错误的机制，广泛形成人民群众参与各层次管理和治理的机制，广泛凝聚全社会推进改革发展的智慧和力量，这既是本次会议的成果体现，也是政协工作的要义所在。

王鹏：特朗普吹起贸易战号角 中国需知己知彼

（王鹏，察哈尔学会研究员，复旦大学中国研究院助理研究员）

我们不难明白，为什么特朗普可以吃定中国。第一，我们反复强调的“中美关系只能搞好”、在其上任一年来屡屡对中国发起的挑衅中较为节制的反应、在贸易问题上的主动合作等等，可能强化了特朗普关于“搞好中美关系是中国不敢放弃的刚需”这一认知。第二，但就朝核问题而言，我们反复强调的两个根本立场、政策——“半岛不战不乱”与“半岛无核化”，可能被美国和朝鲜分别从相反的方向加以“选择性解读”，于是双双吃定中国。

王鹏：半岛问题的不确定性，需要中国继续发挥正能量

美朝首脑如能实现“破冰”会晤，固然能够极大地缓和地区局势。但让两个长期敌对的国家在“坐下来谈”之后，还能继续从政策、事务层面推进和解，这就不仅仅是一个见证和担保的问题，而要有足够权威和积极性的大国从旁推动、牵引，以便在未来的数年中，每当朝美由于总统换届、形势误判或擦枪走火等各种意外事件而出现新的波折时，转圜局势，坚定不移地推进地区新安全秩序之既定议程。环顾东北亚地区，能堪此任者，舍中国其谁？

王海运：对我国综合实力的判断必须冷静客观

（王海运，察哈尔学会国际咨询委员会委员、能源外交研究中心首席顾问，中国国际战略学会高级顾问，中国驻俄罗斯大使馆前国防武官、少将）

概言之，在综合国力判断上必须做到实事求是、冷静客观，既不能妄自菲薄，亦不能盲目乐观，更不能毫无根据地自我吹嘘、妄自尊大。中国的国际战略既应更加“积极有为”，同时亦应继续坚持“韬光养晦”。否则，很可能犯下“战略透支”的严重失误，可能刺激霸权国家及不友好国家加大对华遏制力度、恶化中华崛起的国际环境，可能贻误中华民族伟大复兴的战略机遇期。



2018年3月28日，习近平主席会见金正恩委员长

成锡忠：“四驾马车”为“一带一路”保驾护航

（成锡忠，察哈尔学会高级研究员、北京中安华盾咨询服务有限公司常务顾问）

如何为“一带一路”保驾护航，确保中资企业机构和人员有效防范各种风险，把人员和财产损失降到最低，笔者认为，应充分发挥政府、企业、民间安保力量以及智库和媒体四方面的作用，“四驾马车”合力为“一带一路”保驾护航。

民间智库和新闻媒体，在国际上有广泛联系和重要的影响力，可以充分发挥桥梁作用，联合国内外安保公司和商会组织，开展海外安全形势调研，举办海外安全问题研讨活动，帮助企业增强安全风险防范意识，并为中资企业“走出去”营造安全和谐的舆论环境。

成锡忠：中印两国携手合作有利于南亚走向繁荣

笔者坚持认为，中印在历史上就是友好国家，虽然近年来两国关系受到一些问题的困扰，但友好合作的大方向没有改变，这种良好局面应该持续下去。进入新时代，中印应在两国领导人重要共识引领下，增进政治互信，推进互利合作，妥善管控分歧，实现共同发展。在边界问题解决之前，中印双方应共同努力维护边境地区的和平与安宁。

而中国倡导的“一带一路”建设，特别是南亚大通道建设，印度应认真考虑与其本国发展战略相对接，改变其反对或旁观的立场，以免失去发展机遇，中印应携手合作共同为南亚地区的和平繁荣作出贡献。



日本“出云号”准航母

刁大明：鹰派全面接管白宫，美国对外政策将何去何从

（刁大明，察哈尔学会研究员、中国人民大学国际关系学院副教授）

随着科恩和蒂勒森的相继离去，鹰派似乎有全面接管特朗普白宫的态势。一边，军事鹰派继续为特朗普的对外决策灌输冷战思维；另一边，纳瓦罗、莱特希泽等贸易鹰派又挥舞起贸易战的大旗。经济和安全维度上的鹰派之间的共振势必搅动世界，两者之间的共识点正是去年特朗普政府公布的《国家安全战略》报告中的那句“经济安全就是国家安全”。

郁志荣：日本改造“出云”号能实现航母梦想吗？

（郁志荣，察哈尔学会高级研究员、太平洋学会副秘书长）

虽然在理论上22DDH改造成为攻击性的航母，具有一定的战斗力，增强了制空能力。但是，这种战斗力和制空能力与普通的“正宗”航母不能同日而语，不是一个数量级，差距也不是一点一点。

日本改造“出云”号名不正言不顺，本身由于法律规定的限制建造时就有点不伦不类，既不像登陆舰，也不像两栖攻击舰，更不是航母。这种四不像的设计和建造可谓劳民伤财，此次“出云”号即使改造得非常成功，十分完美，也只是“修旧如旧”只能满足日本政府“心理”上的需要，无法达到普通航母应有的战斗力和制空能力。

张敬伟：李明博能否逃脱“青瓦台魔咒”？

（张敬伟，察哈尔学会高级研究员）

无论朴槿惠还是李明博，都将自己的悲剧归于政治报复，这或许是为了自保。但韩国民众并不认可政治阴谋论，他们眼里容不得砂子。无论是韩国前总统还是现任总统，只要存在滥用职权、以权谋私或贪腐嫌疑，他们就支持检方调查到底。这也验证了一个事实，政客们的成败荣辱总是要到政治中寻找答案，民众则希望通过法治去寻求正义。

葛红亮：重视人文交流，打造中国—东盟关系新支柱

（葛红亮，察哈尔学会研究员，广西民族大学中国-东盟海上安全研究中心主任、副研究员、博士）

中国—东盟人员往来规模不断扩大，但双方在人员往来上呈现出明显不对称的态势，中国赴东南亚国家的人次要远远超过东盟成员国来华人次。特别是最近几年，中国赴东盟国家人次增速非常明显，而东盟国家来华人次却基本停滞不前。东盟国家来华人次增长缓慢除了与这些国家的经济发展水平、人口规模有关，还必须考察一个重要因素，与中国相比，欧美、日本等国家或地区的吸引力要更大。众所周知，扩大人文交流与往来规模的前提，必须建立在彼此有吸引力的基础之上，而对彼此信任与认知则是产生吸引力的关键。

梁立昌：发展好中朝传统友好关系是历史和现实的必然选择

（察哈尔学会研究员、山东大学中韩关系研究中心特邀研究员）

当前，中国政府正在加速推动“一带一路”倡议的实施，努力构建周边命运共同体，为此，以朝鲜半岛为中心的东北亚地区是中国开展对外经济合作的重要组成部分。对朝鲜政府来说，循序渐进推进朝鲜半岛和平统一，改善与美日等国家的外交关系，实现双边外交关系正常化，建立良好的外部发展环境，也是其努力追求的目标。在这样的大背景下，中朝两国需要加强战略对话与合作。

贺文萍：“一带一路”播下增长与就业的种子

（贺文萍，察哈尔学会高级研究员、中国社科院西亚非洲所研究员）

“一带一路”倡议虽诞生于中国，源自“中国智慧”，但经过5年的成长已经被联合国等接纳为国际公共产品，并不是中方要不计成本单方面推进的所谓政治或外交战略。用习主席的话来说，“一带一路”不是中国一家的独奏，而是沿线国家的合唱。只有参与国家本着“共商、共建、共享、共赢”的思路把“一带一路”建设项目当成自己的事、大家共同的事，而不仅仅是中国的事，才能一起把蛋糕做大并共享蛋糕的甜美滋味。

吴非：普京国情咨文重在对美欧预警

（吴非，察哈尔学会高级研究员、暨南大学新闻与传播学院教授）

可以说，这次是普京国情咨文中最具有文武之道的国情咨文，对外直接剑指美国部署在欧洲的美式、专业、昂贵的反导系统上，如果最终俄罗斯的洲际巡航导弹最终进入实战之后，北约扩张的核心宙斯盾反导保障将会变得毫无用处。

吴非：英国驱逐俄罗斯外交官的原因

英国的反应仅仅是希望保住其有能力收留俄罗斯反叛间谍、失势寡头天堂的声誉，如果英国不再是收集俄罗斯情报的前沿的话，英国的地缘政治地位在脱欧之后更加会降低。

现在欧盟国家与美国轻易跟随英国起舞，会妨碍欧盟经济与俄罗斯的恢复，也对于美国的全球战略没有任何的好处，英国仅凭在国会情绪性的发言就认定是俄罗斯，没有阐明案件的复杂性，确实有失公允，英国有必要向世界展示更多的证据。

邓聿文：美朝谈判有损中国利益吗

（邓聿文，察哈尔学会半岛和平研究中心副主任、高级研究员）

只要有利于促进半岛的无核化和半岛和平，不管朝鲜想跟周边哪个国家谈，中国都欢迎并支持，努力促使谈出结果来。这也是习近平在同特朗普通话所表达的意思。当然，中国如果不想被排除在谈判之外，从现在开始应该主动作为，介入谈判。中国应宣布，朝核问题涉及中国重大利益，因此有权参与谈判。从习特通话看，至少美韩是不会反对的。如果还像以前一样消极对待，把它看作美朝的事情，那被排除在外就怪不得别人。

黄日涵：政变后的津巴布韦值得投资吗？

（黄日涵，察哈尔学会研究员、华侨大学国际关系学院院长助理、国际政治系主任）

笔者建议，对于想进入津巴布韦的中企而言，除了在环境保护问题上多下功夫外，也要加强企业社会责任建设，更多关注和融入当地社会，能够与当地民众建立良好关系。尤其是要注重与当地机构的沟通和交流，不要害怕听不同的声音，只有更多交流，才能化解彼此之间的误解。总之，笔者认为，曾经的“非洲粮仓”，如果能有良好的制度保障和有较为高效的运作体系，津巴布韦未来会是一个不错的投资选择。

江东流：美舰南海“秀肌肉”，“狼”来了还是“羊”来了？

（江东流，察哈尔学会研究员、广西东南亚研究中心特约研究员）

中国可以把美舰在南海的“航行自由”行动，当作是“美航母战斗群来南海扮演‘蓝军’陪中国军队练兵。”我们完全有理由相信，美舰在南海展开的“航行自由”军事动作的次数越多，中国军队对美航母战斗群的情况就会掌握得更多，了解更透彻。就会从中找到更多的应对办法和打击措施。

美舰在南海的“航行自由”行动的确让人厌恶，但我们没有必要为它的到来而纠结。美舰在南海“秀肌肉”，对中国来说，不是狼来了，而是“羊”来了。

龙兴春：马克龙访印，中国何辜“中枪”

（龙兴春，察哈尔学会高级研究员、喜马拉雅区域研究中心秘书长，西华师范大学印度研究中心主任）

长期以来，“中国威胁”、“对抗中国”就是部分印度媒体的固定报道框架，只要是第三国领导人到访印度，或者印度领导人访问第三国，他们都会从中找出对抗中国的元素，而在中国媒体上基本看不到类似的分析角度。这一方面反映了印度媒体对自己国家能力的不自信；另一方面也反映出他们对中印关系的严重误读，夸大中印关系的对抗性，更歪曲了中法关系。



Voice of Charhar

Insights of experts

He Wenping: “Although Trump has only been in the White House for one year, his Middle East policies are beginning to become much clearer than on other regions. Last May, when Trump made his first foreign trip by visiting Saudi Arabia, Israel and Palestine, he was ambiguous about the one-state solution or two-state solution, and also changed his stance on Israel’s settlement issue. But now, with his mind turned towards Israel, Trump’s administration has been seen by the Palestinian side as a catalyst for breaking the peace between Israel and Palestine, which in turn has left a void for Russia to fill. ”

The author is a Senior Fellow at the Charhar Institute and Senior Fellow at the Institute of West-Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Source: *CGTN*, 2018/3/13, “Netanyahu, Trump meeting strengthens US-Israeli stance against Iran”

Wang Chong: “The ties between China and South Korea should be cherished because they are not just conducive to both countries and peoples but also favorable to the overall peace and stability in Northeast Asia. More importantly, the return of the remains this year happened right before the upcoming inter-Korean summit and the possible DPRK-US meeting.

Regarding China’s policy on the Korean Peninsula, it is wise to keep balance between the two sides. Though the dead soldiers will never again see the light of day after the catastrophic war over six decades ago, all stakeholders

in the region should carry forth their spirit and work together for lasting peace.”

The author is a Senior Fellow at the Charhar Institute.

Source: *CGTN*, 2018/3/29, “Return of soldiers’ remains reflects solid China-South Korea ties”

Long Xingchun: Tensions between China and India have been piling up and serious conflicts must be avoided. Vijay Gokhale’s visit shows that the two governments have prepared to manage differences seriously, enhance communication and reduce mistrust, preventing to turn India’s own imaginary threats from turning into conflicts. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit to be held in Qingdao, East China’s Shandong Province this June, will give Chinese and Indian leaders an opportunity to communicate face to face.

The author is a Senior Fellow and Secretary General of the Center for Himalayan Studies at the Charhar Institute and Director of the Center for Indian Studies at China West Normal University.

Source: *Global Times*, 2018/3/1, “China, India should move beyond Doklam crisis”

丝路 动态 聚焦

一带一路视点

“一带一路”的提出是中国对世界的担当，也是化解当前国际社会和平赤字、发展赤字、治理赤字的良治之道，其核心在于人类社会的共同发展。当前中国周边整体稳定，但是恐怖主义、大规模杀伤性武器、环境与生态危机、经济发展乏力、贫困与社会治理不善等多个方面依然是周边不少国家面临的严峻挑战，而“一带一路”的提出为这些问题的解决提供了可能。

通过共建“一带一路”，目前以中巴经济走廊为代表的六大经济走廊建设大大提升了周边国家参与“一带一路”的热情和能力，通过这些走廊建设周边国家与中国共享发展红利和发展机遇，在经贸、金融、基础设施建设以及人文交流等多个领域不断拓展合作空间，实现互利共赢，为促进周边地区的共同发展和打造中国周边命运共同体夯实了基础。

“一带一路”倡议从提出至今，越来越多的国家正在共商、共建、共享的原则下积极参与进来。古老的丝绸之路曾经塑造了古代周边的辉煌，如今的“一带一路”必将塑造现在乃至未来的周边崛起和腾飞。作为一个开放的互动平台和合作网络，“一带一路”正在成为周边各国合作纽带，一个睦邻友好、合作共赢的大周边正在中国的带动下逐步成型。

——韩方明（全国政协外事委员会副主任、察哈尔学会会长）《习近平外交思想与中国周边外交》

当然，如同世界上任何事务一样，中国与中亚国家共建丝绸之路经济带，也不是没有困难和问题，不是没有风险和挑战。从理论上说，中国与中亚国家携手共进，并肩发展，是利在当代、功在千秋的一项伟大事业，但毕竟各国的发展战略不同，对国家主权和经济安全的理解不同，对现实利益与长远利益的考量不同。在项目合作的具体方式和机制体制标准等方面，更不可能完全统一。更不用说，这里还长期存在着国际恐怖主义、宗教极端主义和民族分裂主义“三股势力”，它们对丝绸之路经济带建设的威胁将是现实的和长久的。

由于上述原因，中国与中亚各国共建丝绸之路经济带，不可能一帆风顺，不可能没有挫折和代价。对此，从我们的政府机构到走出去的企业，都要有足够的认识和准备。我在中亚工作期间，经历过许多重要合作项目由于双方合作不畅而夭折或遭受重大损失的案例，有的教训还非常沉痛。但总体上说，共建丝绸之路经济带符合中国与中亚各国的共同利益，符合和平发展合作共赢的时代潮流。它的持续推进不仅会大大提高中国中西部地区的对外开放水平，同时也会大大改变中亚国家的整体发展水平和社会面貌，在助于中国与中亚各国形成发展共同体、利益共同体、安全共同体和命运共同体。我们的目的一定要达到，也一定能够达到。

——于洪君（察哈尔学会首席研究员、国际咨询委员会委员，中联部原副部长，原驻乌兹别克斯坦大使）《中国与中亚——相伴永远在丝路》



大连港集装箱海铁联运现场

“一带一路”倡议不是“撒钱机”，但却可以做成“播种机”。随着“一带一路”建设项目的推进，人们看到的不仅仅是一条条崭新的铁路和一座座规模庞大的工业园区，而且还包括由这些铁路和工业园区撒播下的种子及其开出的经济增长之花，还有人民生活水平提升之果。如2017年5月底开通的蒙内铁路就为肯尼亚当地创造了4.6万个工作岗位，推动肯尼亚经济增长1.5个百分点。正如习主席所说：“以利相交，利尽则散；以势相交，势去则倾；惟以心相交，方成其久远”，“一带一路”倡议要做成播种增长和就业的“播种机”，才能赢得民心并成其久远。

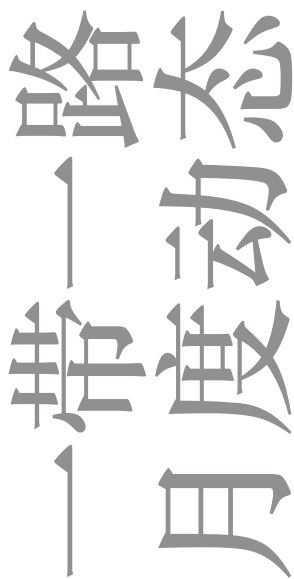
——贺文萍（察哈尔学会高级研究员、中国社会科学院西亚非洲研究所首席研究员）《“一带一路”播下增长与就业的种子》

新事物的发展不会一帆风顺。5年来，外界在环境、劳工标准、债务、透明度、政府采购、社会责任等方面对“一带一路”存在质疑声音。习近平主席有针对性地提出绿色丝绸之路、廉洁之路等理念，增进了世界对“一带一路”的信心，同时，“一带一路”建设本身也以事实澄清了误解。

比如，西方媒体热炒的所谓“债务问题”是个伪命题。投资往往会使负债率提高，但关键要看投资形成的资产能否为经济和社会发展提供支持。中国最近10年修了2万多公里高铁，虽然因此形成了一定债务，但高铁产生显著溢出效应，优化沿线产业布局，带动旅游业、房地产业发展，促进脱贫致富，有效推动了经济和社会进步。中国改革开放初期曾大量从世行、亚行借贷，经济快速起飞，并没有造成债务偿还危机。这个道理也适用于“一带一路”建设。

再比如，一些西方国家对“一带一路”理解得很狭隘，要么把它视为古代丝绸之路复兴，要么仅仅把它当做基建项目，缺乏对“五通”的深刻理解。还有的国家担心“一带一路”不符合现有标准和规则，担心损害自身利益，动摇国际体系。事实上，“一带一路”是开放包容的，也是透明的，中国不会也没必要“另起炉灶”，推翻西方规则重来。

——王义桅（察哈尔学会“一带一路”研究中心主任、高级研究员，中国人民大学国际关系学院教授）《推动“一带一路”建设行稳致远》



一带一路动态

· 政治经济

3-1 习近平同汤加国王举行会谈：共同推进“一带一路”合作

国家主席习近平1日在人民大会堂同汤加国王图普六世举行会谈。两国元首一致同意，在新的历史起点上，推动中汤战略伙伴关系得到新的更大发展。

习近平强调，中国同包括汤加在内的太平洋岛国是同呼吸、共命运、齐发展的好朋友、好伙伴。中共十九大提出要推动建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系，推动构建人类命运共同体，强调中方将秉持正确义利观和真实亲诚理念，加强同发展中国家团结合作。上述理念和方针将为中汤关系和两国合作开辟更加广阔的前景。

会谈后，两国元首共同见证了经济技术合作、人力资源开发、教育等领域双边合作文件的签署。双方还发表了《中华人民共和国和汤加王国联合新闻公报》。

3-7 《亚太贸易协定》常委会和相关工作组会议在泰国举行

3月7-9日，《亚太贸易协定》（以下简称《协定》）第52次常委会和服务贸易、投资、贸易便利化、原产地等相关工作组会议在泰国曼谷举行，《协定》相关成员派代表团出席会议。本次会上，各方重点讨论落实《协定》第四届部长级理事会发布的《部长宣言》等相关内容，并原则同意于2018年7月1日实施第四轮关税减让谈判成果文件——《亚太贸易协定第二修正案》，各方还就启动《协定》第五轮关税减让谈判，以及推进服务贸易、投资、贸易便利化和原产地等谈判进行了深入磋商。

3-9 海关：2018年前2月中国对“一带一路”沿线国家进出口1.26万亿元

据海关统计，今年前2个月，我国货物贸易进出口总值4.52万亿元人民币，比去年同期（下同）增长16.7%。其中，出口2.44万亿元，增长18%；进口2.08万亿元，增长15.2%；贸易顺差3622亿元，扩大37.2%。2月份，我国进出口总值2万亿元，增长17.2%。其中，出口1.11万亿元，增长36.2%；进口8881.6亿元，微降0.2%；贸易顺差2248.8亿元，去年同期为逆差729.9亿元。

3-11 习近平主席特使会见智利新任总统：加强全方位交往 共建“一带一路”

习近平主席特使、十二届全国政协副主席马培华11日在智利国会所在地瓦尔帕莱索出席智利总统权力交接仪式，并于10日在首都圣地亚哥分别会见智利新任总统皮涅拉和卸任总统巴切莱特。

在会见皮涅拉时，马培华向其转达了习近平主席的热烈祝贺和良好祝愿。马培华表示，中智是全面战略伙伴，两国关系长期走在中拉关系前列。中方始终把智利作为在拉美和亚太地区的优先合作伙伴，将一如既往从战略高度和长远角度发展同智利关系，愿同智方一道，加强全方位交往，共建“一带一路”，深化经贸、投资、矿业、农业等领域务实合作，密切多边协调，开创中智全面战略伙伴关系新局面。

3-13 国务院机构改革：中国组建国家国际发展合作署助力“一带一路”建设

3月13日，国务院机构改革方案（以下简称“方案”）提请十三届全国人大一次会议审议。根据方案，中国拟将商务部对外援助工作有关职责、外交部对外援助协调等职责整合，组建国家国际发展合作署，作为国务院直属机构。

中国国务委员王勇指出，此举是为了充分发挥对外援助作为大国外交的重要手段作用，加强对外援助的战略谋划和统筹协调，推动援外工作统一管理，改革优化援外方式，更好服务国家外交总体布局和共建“一带一路”等。

3-14 王毅会见泰国外长：深化“一带一路”合作 推进中泰铁路建设

2018年3月14日，外交部长王毅在北京会见泰国外长敦·帕马威奈。

王毅积极评价中泰关系，表示中方愿同泰方加强发展战略对接，深化“一带一路”框架下合作，推进中泰铁路项目建设。希望双方共同努力，推动中国—东盟关系提质升级，巩固深化澜湄合作，促进地区和平发展。

敦赞赏中国发展成就，表示“一带一路”倡议为地区和世界带来重要发展机遇，泰方愿同中方深化全面战略合作伙伴关系，并为澜湄合作和东盟—中国关系发展发挥积极建设性作用。

3-14 商务部：中国对外投资现“四连增” 前2月对沿线国家新增投资同比增两成

3月14日，商务部公布今年前两个月我国对外投资的情况。据商务部统计，2018年1~2月，我国境内投资者共对全球135个国家和地区的1429家境外企业进行了非金融类直接投资，累计实现投资168.2亿美元，同比增长25.2%，连续4个月保持增长。

此外，商务部数据显示，1~2月，对外投资主要流向采矿业、租赁和商务服务业、制造业以及信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业，占比分别为25.9%、17.8%、16.3%和8.0%。房地产业、体育和娱乐业对外投资没有新增项目。

3-14 斯里兰卡总理：愿为斯中大项目合作解决实际困难

斯里兰卡总理维克勒马辛哈14日在斯中共同办公会上表示，愿同中方在“一带一路”建设中推动两国经贸合作大项目进展，并为斯中大项目合作解决实际困难。

维克勒马辛哈感谢中方长期以来对斯经济社会发展提供的支持，希望中方援助更多惠及普通民众。他表示，斯方高度关注斯中大项目合作进展，重视中方所提实际困难清单，将大力加强与中方在“一带一路”相关项目的合作，并敦促政府高级别委员会、南方发展部协调各部门加快落实汉班托塔综合发展项目等大项目合作，推动尽快开花结果，为斯人民带来实实在在的利益。

3-15 爱尔兰副总理：愿积极参与“一带一路”倡议 做中国真诚的好朋友

2018年3月15日，外交部长王毅在北京会见爱尔兰副总理兼外交贸易部长科文尼。

科文尼祝贺中国全国“两会”成功召开。科表示，爱尔兰愿做中国在欧盟内真诚的好朋友，希以明年爱中建交40周年为契机，进一步密切两国高层往来，深化经贸、人文等各领域交流合作，加强国际事务沟通协调，在相互尊重、互利共赢的基础上推动爱中关系迈向更高水平。爱方愿成为中国企业开拓欧盟市场的桥梁和门户，欢迎更多中国企业赴爱投资兴业。

3-17 交易所债市稳步开放 促进“一带一路”资本融通

近日，资本市场助力“一带一路”资金融通再获新进展。为深化交易所债券市场对外开放，引导市场进一步服务“一带一路”建设，促进沿线国家、地区的资金融通，在总结前期试点经验的基础上，沪深交易所制定并发布了《关于开展“一带一路”债券试点的通知》（以下简称《通知》）。“一带一路”债券的创立，拓宽了“一带一路”建设的直接融资渠道，体现了金融服务实体经济、服务国家战略的精神，有助于进一步实现金融支持区域经济发展，并推动国内债券市场的双向开放。

3-17 联合国安理会决议呼吁各国推进“一带一路”建设

2017年3月17日，联合国安理会以15票赞成，一致通过关于阿富汗问题第2344号决议，呼吁国际社会凝聚援助阿富汗共识，通过“一带一路”建设等加强区域经济合作，敦促各方为“一带一路”建设提供安全保障环境、加强发展政策战略对接、推进互联互通务实合作等。决议强调，应本着合作共赢精神推进地区合作，以有效促进阿富汗及地区安全、稳定和发展，构建人类命运共同体

3-20 习近平：中国将继续积极推进“一带一路”建设

3月20日，第十三届全国人民代表大会第一次会议在北京人民大会堂闭幕。中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席习近平发表重要讲话。习近平表示，中国将继续积极推进“一带一路”建设，加强同世界各国的交流合作，让中国改革发展造福人类。

习近平说，中国将继续积极维护国际公平正义，主张世界上的事情应该由各国人民商量着办，不会把自己的意志强加于人。中国将继续积极推进“一带一路”建设，加强同世界各国的交流合作，让中国改革发展造福人类。中国将继续积极参与全球治理体系变革和建设，为世界贡献更多中国智慧、中国方案、中国力量，推动建设持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的世界，让人类命运共同体建设的阳光普照世界！

3-21 王毅与菲律宾外长举行会谈：重点推进“一带一路”

国务委员兼外交部长王毅21日在北京与菲律宾外长卡耶塔诺举行会谈。王毅说，在两国元首的正确和有力引领下，中菲关系进入近年来最好时期，这符合两国和两国人民的共同利益。双方应继续坚持通过对话协商妥善处理南海问题，并重点推进在“一带一路”、人文交流、海上对话、区域一体化等方面合作。

3-21 央行：中国放开外商投资支付机构准入限制

央行日前发布《中国人民银行公告〔2018〕第7号》公告，明确外商投资支付机构准入和监管政策。欢迎和鼓励外资机构参与中国支付服务市场的发展与竞争。根据公告，境外机构拟为我国境内主体的境内交易和跨境交易提供电子支付服务的，应当在我国境内设立外商投资企业，根据《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》规定的条件和程序取得支付业务许可证。公告还对支付业务基础设施等方面做了明确规定。

3-22 习近平同喀麦隆总统会谈：欢迎积极参与“一带一路”建设

国家主席习近平22日在人民大会堂同喀麦隆总统比亚举行会谈。两国元首一致同意，充分发挥两国友谊基础深厚、合作潜力巨大等优势，推动中喀关系迈向更高水平。

习近平强调，中喀要保持高层及各层级交往，继续在涉及彼此核心利益和重大关切问题上坚定相互支持。中方支持喀方自主选择发展道路。要扩大两国贸易往来，加强重点领域互利合作。中方支持喀方加快工业化进程，鼓励有实力的中国企业赴喀投资兴业。要继续密切人文交流，促进民心相通。中方愿同喀方加强和平安全领域和国际事务中合作，维护好非洲和发展中国家共同利益。欢迎喀方积极参与“一带一路”建设，同中方一道，推动建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系，构建人类命运共同体。



湄公河沿途风光

3-29 习近平同纳米比亚总统会谈：欢迎积极参与“一带一路”建设

国家主席习近平29日在人民大会堂同纳米比亚总统根哥布举行会谈。两国元首一致决定，建立中纳全面战略合作伙伴关系。

习近平强调，中纳要在全面战略合作伙伴关系新起点上，加强高层交往及各层级友好往来与合作，不断增进政治互信，在涉及彼此核心利益和重大关切问题上坚定相互支持。要抓好优先领域和重点项目，结合各自优势，充分挖掘潜力，不断深化两国互利共赢合作。中方欢迎纳方积极参与“一带一路”建设，愿同纳方共同抓住机遇，加强政策沟通和规划对接，推进重点领域合作。要加强人文交流，夯实两国友好的社会民意基础。中方愿同纳方加大野生动物保护合作，对走私野生动物制品等违法行为绝不姑息袒护。要加强在国际地区事务中沟通协调，更好维护非洲和发展中国家共同利益。

3-29 大湄公河次区域经济合作领导人会议开幕

大湄公河次区域经济合作（GMS）第六次领导人会议29日在越南首都河内开幕。来自中国、越南、柬埔寨、老挝、缅甸、泰国以及东盟秘书处和相关国际组织代表将就继续加强区域投资合作、促进贸易往来、可持续利用资源等问题进行讨论。本次会议主题为“发挥25年合作成效，建设可持续、一体化和繁荣的大湄公河次区域”，将围绕交通运输、能源、环境、农业、旅游、贸易投资、人力资源等重点领域展开务实合作，会议期间将举行领导人非正式会议、全体会议、高官会、工商峰会、中越地方政府和企业洽谈会等活动。

一带一路动态

· 企业投资

3-2 沪深交易所发布《关于开展“一带一路”债券试点的通知》

2018年3月2日，沪深交易所对外发布《关于开展“一带一路”债券试点的通知》（以下简称《通知》）。《通知》发布后，相关主体可以通过三种方式在沪深交易所发行“一带一路”债券融资：一是“一带一路”沿线国家（地区）政府类机构在交易所发行的政府债券；二是在“一带一路”沿线国家（地区）注册的企业及金融机构在交易所发行的公司债券；三是境内外企业在交易所发行，募集资金用于“一带一路”建设的公司债券。

3-5 首单境内上市公司“一带一路”公司债发行

3月5日，恒逸石化股份有限公司“一带一路”公司债券成功发行，成为深交所正式发布《关于开展“一带一路”债券业务试点的通知》后首单由境内上市公司公开发行的“一带一路”公司债券。恒逸石化“一带一路”公募公司债券募集资金全部用于公司在文莱的PMB石油化工项目，该期债券由中信证券股份有限公司担任牵头主承销商，国信证券股份有限公司担任联席主承销商，主体和债项评级均为AA+，发行规模5亿元，期限为2+1年期，票面利率为6.47%，全场认购倍数达3.41倍，反映了市场投资者对交易所推出“一带一路”公司债的高度认可。

3-6 中埃合建光缆厂投产

中国亨通集团与埃及HitekNOFAL集团合资建设的光缆厂6日正式投产，成为埃及本地第一家光纤光缆工厂。据悉，该合资工厂位于埃及首都开罗近郊的巴德尔工业城，第一期投资金额约1500万美元，年生产光缆100万芯公里，有望在今年年底达到200万芯公里。亨通集团创建于1991年，已发展成为服务于光纤光网、电力电网、大数据互联网、新能源新材料和金融投资等领域的国家创新型企業，目前拥有全资及控股公司70家。

3-7 瓜达尔港开通集装箱班轮航线 连通巴基斯坦和中东地区

3月7日，首艘集装箱班轮停靠巴基斯坦瓜达尔港，开航仪式在瓜达尔举行。

中远海运集装箱运输有限公司（简称“中远海运集运”）于3月2日开辟巴基斯坦瓜达尔中东快航（KGS），正式挂靠瓜达尔港，该航线是市场上第一条固定挂靠瓜达尔港的集装箱班轮航线。3月7日，第一艘集装箱班轮停靠巴基斯坦瓜达尔港。今后通过周班服务，瓜达尔将与巴基斯坦卡拉奇、卡西姆、阿联酋杰贝阿里、沙迦、阿布扎比等港口连接起来。开航仪式上，中国港控与瓜达尔渔业协会、巴基斯坦工商联合会、阿富汗转口贸易公司签署了合作备忘录。



中印合作的青山工业园自备码头

3-9 中企投资乌干达工业园区启动建设

中国—乌干达姆巴莱工业园9日在乌干达东部城市姆巴莱举行奠基仪式。中乌姆巴莱工业园区位于乌干达首都坎帕拉以东220公里处，占地面积2.51平方公里（约合619英亩），由中国民营企业天唐集团负责筹建。截至目前，园区已累计获投资200万美元，共有10家企业签署入园协议，涵盖冶金建材、水果加工、家具制造、玻璃制造、汽车组装、智能手机、新能源等领域。

3-12 中企参建的巴基斯坦水电站项目首台机组投产

由中国电力建设集团有限公司（中国电建）参建的巴基斯坦德尔贝拉水电站项目四期日前举行首台机组投产发电仪式，标志着该国总装机容量和发电量最大的水电项目进一步“扩容”。德尔贝拉水电站位于巴基斯坦西北部开伯尔—普什图省斯瓦比地区，上世纪60年代开建，是集发电、灌溉、防洪等功能于一体的重要水电项目。水电站项目四期2013年10月启动，由中国电建承建土建工程。项目四期三台机组有望今年上半年全部投产发电，届时水电站总装机容量将从3478兆瓦扩增至4888兆瓦，每年为巴基斯坦新增约38亿度清洁电力，满足200万户家庭用电需求，推动当地经济发展和民生改善。

3-16 中国国际进口博览会推介会在比利时举行

中国驻比利时大使馆和中国对外贸易中心16日在比利时首都布鲁塞尔举办中国国际进口博览会推介会暨路演，来自欧洲联盟、比利时的政商界人士以及中国驻比机构代表200多人出席活动。中国对外贸易中心主任李晋奇表示，目前进口博览会已向全球200多个贸易伙伴发出了参展参会的邀请。截至目前，中国230个贸易伙伴中已有180多个国家和地区指定了近200家本国的组展机构协助招展和服务，来自120多个国家和地区超过1000家企业已报名参展，其中包括近百家全球500强企业和各国行业龙头企业。

3-16 中企参建巴西圣路易斯港项目正式奠基

由中国交通建设公司参与投资建设的圣路易斯港项目奠基仪式16日在巴西东北部马拉尼昂州州府圣路易斯市举行。圣路易斯港是首个中国企业参与巴西交通基础设施领域的绿地投资建设项目，建成后将成为巴西最大的散杂货深水港之一，带动东北7个州的生产能力和经济贸易。

3-19 亚投行首个对华项目签约

亚投行首个对华项目19日在北京签约。这是亚投行开业以来主导完成的首个非主权担保贷款项目，用于北京天然气输送管网建设等工程，助力“北京蓝”。据介绍，整体项目预计2021年完工。投入使用后，这一项目预计每年可为北京减少65万吨标准煤的使用，减少二氧化碳排放量59.57万吨、颗粒物排放量3700吨、二氧化硫排放量1488吨、氮氧化物排放量4442吨。

3-19 菲律宾将发行首支价值14.6亿元人民币熊猫债

菲律宾中央银行将于20日起在中国债券市场发行首支价值14.6亿元人民币的三年期熊猫债。据了解，中国银行是本次菲律宾发行熊猫债的主承销商。据中国银行马尼拉分行介绍，具体利率将根据债券的竞标情况而定。熊猫债是指境外和多边金融机构等在华发行的人民币债券。根据国际惯例，在一个国家的国内市场发行本币债券时，一般以该国最具特征的吉祥物命名。

3-19 中非纺织项目在马拉维奠基

中非纺织有限公司项目奠基仪式19日在距马拉维首都利隆圭约100公里的萨利马举行。中非纺织有限公司由中非棉业发展有限公司和天津天纺投资控股有限公司共同投资建设，项目总投资约8000万美元，计划建成纺纱厂、织布厂和毛巾厂等。马拉维是非洲重要棉花出口国，由于工业发展水平低，马拉维棉花大多以初级产品形式直接出口，产品附加值低。马拉维政府迫切希望提高棉纺产业水平，以增加外汇收入、改善外汇短缺局面。

3-21 海航开通北京与墨西哥城直航航线

海南航空公司21日开通了中国航空公司第一条连接中国和墨西哥首都的直航航线——北京—蒂华纳—墨西哥城航线。这条航线首次将北京与墨西哥城连接起来，为两国旅客以及美国西南部的旅客提供了更多选择。

3-21 中国放开外商投资支付机构准入限制

央行日前发布公告，明确外商投资支付机构准入和监管政策。欢迎和鼓励外资机构参与中国支付服务市场的发展与竞争。近年来，我国支付服务市场快速发展。央行数据显示，2013年至2017年，我国支付机构处理的业务量从371亿笔增长到3193亿笔，金额从18万亿元增长到169万亿元，年复合增长率分别达到71%和75%。

3-21 44个非洲国家签署建立非洲大陆自由贸易区协议

2018年3月21日，非盟在卢旺达首都基加利召开首脑特别峰会，44个国家结束了两年多的谈判，共同签署建立非洲大陆自由贸易区协议（ZLEC），这标志非盟在一体化进程中迈出了重要一步。该协议将在180天内各签约国国内批准后正式生效。

3-21 中石油与阿布扎比国家石油公司签署协议

当地时间3月21日上午，中国石油集团董事长王宜林与阿联酋国务部长兼阿布扎比国家石油公司首席执行官贾贝尔在阿布扎比签署了乌姆沙依夫—纳斯尔油田开发项目和下扎库姆油田开发项目合作协议。根据协议条款，中国石油天然气股份有限公司获得了阿布扎比两个海上油田区块各10%的权益，合作期为40年。埃尼、道达尔等多家国际石油公司按照不同的权益比例也参与了两个海上油田区块的合作。阿国家石油公司在两个项目中均持有60%的权益。

3-23 中国港湾签署喀麦隆克里比物流园区投资合作协议

3月23日，中国港湾与喀麦隆克里比港务局在北京签署克里比物流园区投资合作框架协议。克里比物流园区位于喀麦隆南部省沿海城市克里比南部，紧邻克里比深水港，用地总面积约455公顷。该项目旨在服务克里比深水港及港口后方的物流集散和临港工业区，依托克里比港口和自贸区产业，发展保税物流和商贸物流两大主要服务功能。

3-27 中英联合建“绿色金融中心”首个项目落地雄安

港媒称，伦敦金融城已经和中国伙伴组建了“绿色金融中心”，希望资助可持续发展项目，而首个获益的项目将是雄安新区。伦敦金融城市长鲍满诚（查尔斯·鲍曼）表示，新中心将与中国金融学会绿色金融专业委员会（绿金委）合作开发金融产品，参与资助一系列项目。

3-27 泰国内阁批准连接三大机场的高铁项目

泰国内阁27日批准了连接曼谷廊曼机场、素万那普机场和罗勇府乌塔堡机场的高铁项目，项目将通过为期50年的政府与社会资本合作模式实施。该条高铁全长约220公里，是泰国“东部经济走廊”的重点基础设施项目。

3-28 中欧武汉班列首次开通“襄汉欧”国际货运班列

“襄汉欧”国际货运班列28日从湖北襄阳北站发车，经阿拉山口出境，大约14至15天后到达12000公里外的德国汉堡。首趟“襄汉欧”班列正式开通后，将根据襄阳及周边地区外贸企业需求，每周一班进行常态化运营。将有效破解襄阳及周边地区货物出口难、运输周期长、贸易成本高等难题。

3-28 河南新乡开通中亚班列

28日上午，由河南新乡开往中亚5国的货运班车从塔铺火车站驶出。这是河南省新乡市首次开行中亚班列。根据规划，班列将每周开行一列，每列50车，年货运量在15万至20万吨之间。班列将逐步实现“重去重回”，即将国内机械设备、橡胶制品和耐火材料等产品运出去，把中亚的各种原材料带回来。

3-28 中企承建津巴布韦最大水电项目投产

由中国企业承建的津巴布韦卡里巴南岸水电站扩机工程28日举行竣工仪式，标志着津巴布韦独立以来最大的水电项目全面建成投产。该项目位于津巴布韦和赞比亚交界的赞比西河上的卡里巴峡谷段，合同金额约3.55亿美元，于2013年开工。该工程为津巴布韦增加了20%至30%的电力供应，大大缓解了其电力短缺局面，同时为津巴布韦当地提供了3000多个就业岗位。

3-29 中企承建尼日利亚深水港开工建设

29日，由中国港湾工程有限责任公司承建的尼日利亚莱基深水港项目在拉各斯莱基自贸区举行开工剪彩仪式。项目建成后，莱基港将成为西非最大的深水港之一，在整个次区域港口中发挥枢纽作用，约17万人将因此获得直接和间接的就业机会。拉各斯是尼经济首都，西非第一大城市，经济产值占全国的近一半。现拉各斯各港区吃水较浅，只能停泊小型货轮，装卸效率较低。

一带一路动态 · 社会人文

3-12 皂君庙宣传走廊 展“一带一路”风采。

北京市海淀区大柳树路、皂君庙路，道路两侧经升级改造后摇身一变成为“一带一路”宣传走廊。一面立体浮雕文化墙和两幅3D立体画出现在了皂君庙路至大柳树路两侧，展示着“一带一路”风采。

3-20 巴基斯坦媒体：中巴经济走廊——繁荣与和平的走廊。

中巴经济走廊是“一带一路”倡议的六大支柱之一，通过这一走廊，中国和巴基斯坦均可重构地缘经济与政治现状。对中国而言，它为能源进口提供了一条备用和安全的途径，为其货物和服务寻找新的市场。对于巴基斯坦而言，它有助于巴基斯坦按照“连接欧亚地区与南亚、东南亚的主要中转站”这一定位继续发展，为强力推动经济增长提供急需的基础。中巴经济走廊创造了大量机会，不过这一项目同样蕴含着许多挑战。若想真正实现中巴经济走廊之梦，巴基斯坦领导层需要加强政治和社会治理，适当建立长期和可持续的安全机制。

3-21 “一带一路”走进捷克大学课堂 研究中国经验分析机遇挑战。

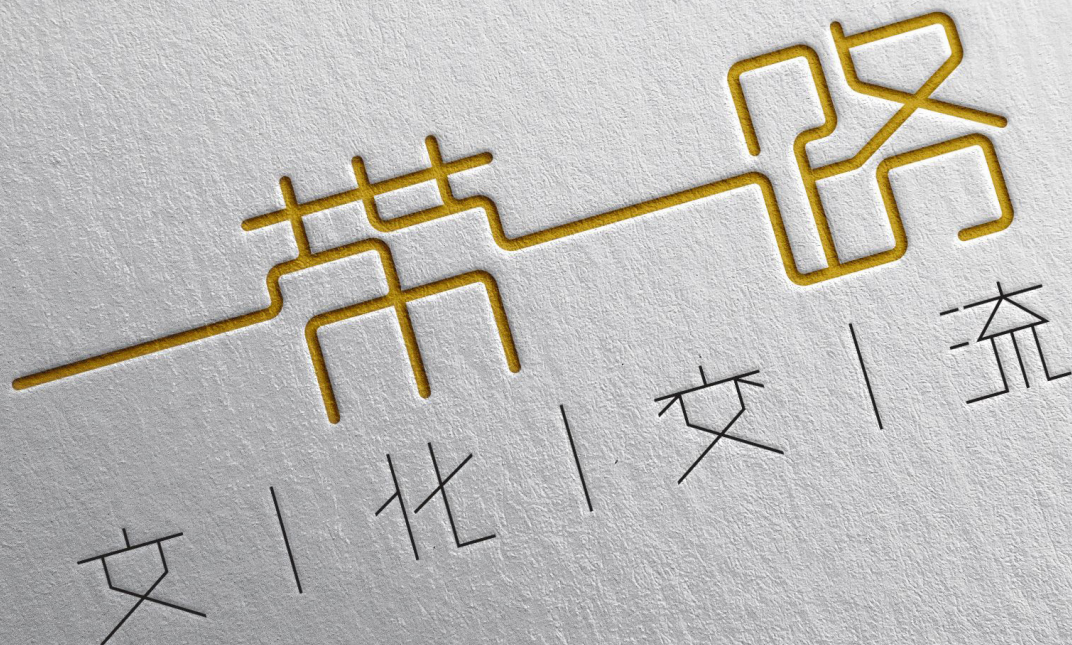
欧洲最古老的大学之一布拉格查理大学最近开设了一门新课程——“‘一带一路’：源自中国的全球化项目”。该课程由查理大学和捷克科学院联合开设，并将邀请中国专家举办讲座。课程分别从经贸、安全、文化、地缘政治、全球化等角度解读“一带一路”倡议的影响和意义，重点分析中国与中东欧国家合作带来的新机遇和新挑战。学期结束时，查理大学将与中国驻捷克大使馆合作，选拔一批优秀的学生赴中国学习和交流。

3-23 “一带一路”国际音乐季开幕。

2018深圳“一带一路”国际音乐季开幕音乐会在深圳音乐厅拉开帷幕。小提琴、班多钮手风琴、敦煌乐器，声乐、配乐诗朗诵、交响乐，奏响了和谐美妙的丝路之声。本次音乐季以国家“一带一路”倡议为依托，以“连接中外、沟通世界”为主题，来自近40个国家和地区16个艺术团体的700多位中外艺术家奉献了他们精彩的表演。

3-25 “丝绸之路文化之夜”艺术展在阿富汗举行。

展览由中国驻阿富汗大使馆与阿文化部、外交部、国家博物馆联合举办，阿富汗政界、学界代表以及中国敦煌研究院访阿团成员等出席活动。此展的展品包括数十幅由敦煌研究院提供的敦煌壁画仿品、特色工艺品和画册，以及中国驻阿使馆提供的仿古家具、邮票和唐卡等艺术品。参观者还观看了敦煌文化题材纪录片，欣赏了敦煌研究院书画家马强现场创作的书法及绘画作品。



3-26 《“一带一路”年度报告（2018）》在京发布。

《“一带一路”年度报告》始终坚持聚焦城市、企业案例，赵磊坦言，推进“一带一路”要以理服人、以利服人，还要以“例”吸引人。报告坚持聚焦中国城市案例、企业案例，希望通过鲜活的案例，增强国人参与“一带一路”的信心，增强国际社会接受、认同“一带一路”的程度。

3-28 “一带一路”旅游文化摄影作品展在广西桂林举行。

126幅展出的摄影作品，记录了“一带一路”及海上丝绸之路沿途各国的人文风情和经济发展。摄影艺术家们用具有写实和记录功能的镜头，捕捉到了一幅幅影响中国与世界建设发展的真实图景，生动地反映了“一带一路”在构建人类命运共同体所发挥的巨大作用。精湛的艺术形式、多维的生动场景、饱满的人文情怀，给观众留下深刻印象。

3-29 全球能源互联网发展合作组织28日在北京发布《全球能源互联网发展指数2018》。

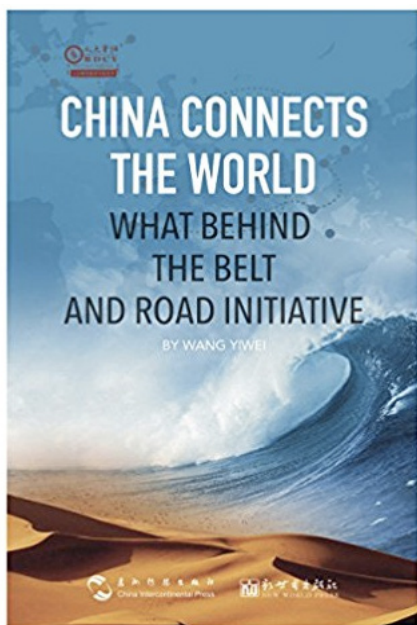
该报告称，“一带一路”沿线国家在电力互联、绿色低碳等各方面均明显低于全球平均水平，是加强设施联通、构建全球能源互联网的重点地区，发展潜力巨大。报告认为，全球能源互联网是落实“一带一路”倡议的重要举措和抓手。能源事关经济社会发展的全局，加快电力基础设施的互联互通，对于“一带一路”建设将发挥综合带动作用，具有重要意义。

3-30 “海上丝路”画卷在沪首展风姿。

“大道之行——上海书画院‘海上丝路’巨幅长卷美术作品展”在上海龙现代艺术馆举行。此次展出“海上丝路”六十米巨幅长卷，画面采用的是传统的长卷形式，展览现场则进行单幅合体通景警示，气势恢宏，反映了中国倡导的“一带一路”宏大工程中“海上丝路”的重大主题。

3-30 2017年度国家艺术基金传播交流推广项目——“茶马古道梦·一带一路情”云南民族主题美术作品展在四川美术学院美术馆开幕。

“茶马古道梦·一带一路情”云南民族主题美术作品展以云南丰厚的民族文化为载体，围绕“茶马古道”、“一带一路”主题，从历史到现实，通过国画、油画、版画、水彩、重彩画、综合材料绘画等多种表现形式，深刻阐释云南经济、历史、文化的发展脉络，在保护、传承与再现中提炼“茶马古道”所延展的文化精髓，用视觉语言形式彰显多彩云南的历史文化底蕴，可以看作是云南民族文化语境下一个阶段性的艺术汇报展。



China Connects the World: What Behind the Belt and Road Initiative

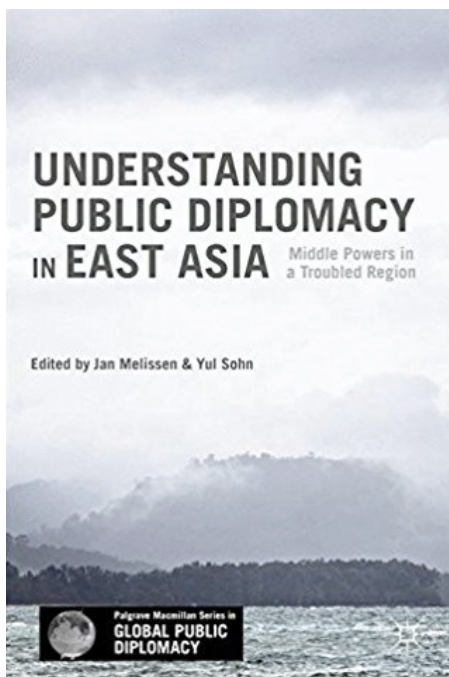
Publisher: China Intercontinental Press

Language: English

Year: 2017

The author, Wang Yiwei, is a professor of international relations at Renmin University of China and the director of the Belt and Road Research Center of the Charhar Institute.

This book explains the logic concerning globalization, civilization, strategy, economy, politics and diplomacy in an in-depth yet understandable way, and reveals the Chinese wisdom and global wisdom displayed by the Belt and Road Initiative. Based on the history of human civilization and reflection on globalization, it is a monograph on the Belt and Road Initiative after the publication of the same author's *The Belt and Road Initiative: What Will China Offer the World in Its Rise* one year ago.



Understanding Public Diplomacy in East Asia: Middle Powers in a Troubled Region

Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan US

Language: English

Year: 2015

One of the two authors, Jan Melissen, is a senior fellow at the Charhar Institute and Professor of Diplomacy at the University of Antwerp.

Set against the backdrop of tensions in East Asia, this book analyzes how East Asia's "new middle powers" and emerging powers employ public diplomacy as a key element of their foreign policy strategy and in so doing influence regional power dynamics. The volume brings together contributions from an international and influential group of scholars, who are leading debates on public diplomacy within East Asia. Where the study of public diplomacy has so far focused primarily on the West, the essays in this book highlight the distinct strategies of East Asian powers and demonstrate that understanding public diplomacy requires studying its strategies and practices outside as much as within the Western world. A focus on public diplomacy likewise gives us a more varied picture of state-to-state relations in East Asia.



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